



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-219
Monday
14 November 1994

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-219

CONTENTS

14 November 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CAR President on African-French Summit, Intervention Force [Paris International]	1
Zimbabwe's Mugabe Rejects Idea of Peacekeeping Force [SAPA]	1

CENTRAL AFRICA

Rwanda

Government Reacts to UN Resolution on Tribunal [Kigali Radio]	2
Tanzanian Government Promises To Return Aircraft [Kigali Radio]	2

Zaire

Mobutu Interviewed After French-African Summit [Paris International]	2
--	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Unaware of Developments, Mbeki Says Will Watch Angola Talks [SAPA]	7
Pretoria Declines Comment on 400 Troops on Angolan Border [Johannesburg Radio]	7
Mandela Tells Former MK Members Desertions 'Intolerable' [SAPA]	7
Mandela Says Differences With Police Chiefs Resolved [SAPA]	8
Paper Says MK Misbehavior Embarrassing to ANC [ILANGA 12 Nov]	8
De Klerk Says Government With Mandela Union of Convenience [WEEKEND STAR 13 Nov]	9
Secret Meetings With ANC Indicate Zulu King Isolation [ILANGA 12 Nov]	9
Reserve Bank Repays Part of Short-Term Foreign Debt [BUSINESS DAY 10 Nov]	9
Producer Inflation Rises to 10.1 Percent [BUSINESS DAY 10 Nov]	10
Justice Minister Addresses Drug Control Workshop [SAPA]	10
South African Press Review for 11 Nov [BEELD 9 Nov, etc.]	12
South African Press Review for 13 Nov [SUNDAY TIMES 13 Nov, etc.]	12
South African Press Review for 14 Nov [THE CITIZEN 10 Nov, etc.]	13

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Sets Conditions for Signing Peace Accord [Lisbon Radio]	14
South Africa's Mbeki: Frontline States Could Intervene [Lisbon TV]	14
UNITA Says Lusaka Peace Accord Signing 'Impossible' [Paris International]	14
Says Savimbi Not To Sign Accord [Maputo Radio]	15
Savimbi Reportedly Withdraws to Jamba [Johannesburg Radio]	15
Reportedly En Route to Lusaka [London International]	15
UNITA Claims It Still Controls Huambo [Lisbon Radio]	15
Demands MPLA Stop Attacks [Voz do Galo Negro]	16
Government Halts Offensive Against UNITA [Johannesburg Radio]	16
Medicins Sans Frontier Representative Says Huambo 'Calm' [London International]	16
Army Said Preparing To Attack From Namibia [SAPA]	17
Government Denies Troops in Namibia [SAPA]	17
Denies Stopping Clashes Before Accord [Johannesburg Radio]	17
Santos Warns Against Repeating Bicesse Mistakes [Luanda Radio]	18
Beye Believes MPLA, UNITA To Choose Peace [Luanda Radio]	18
Luanda Radio Reports Seizure of M'banza Congo [Luanda Radio]	18

TV Provides Text of 'Immediate' Truce Offer [Luanda TV]	19
President's Message to Nation Examines Economic Issues [Luanda Radio]	19

Mozambique

Official Gives UNITA's Conditions To Sign Accord [Maputo TV]	19
CNE Chairman: Election Results Within 3 Days [Maputo TV]	20

Zambia

UNITA Delegation Says Luanda Violating Peace [Johannesburg Radio]	20
Preparatory Accord Meeting Held Without UNITA [Lusaka Radio]	21

Zimbabwe

Mugabe 'Hopeful' About Angolan Peace Accord [SAPA]	21
--	----

WEST AFRICA

The Gambia

Vice President Reports on Foiled Attempted Coup [AFP]	22
Leader of Coup Attempt Killed; Banjul 'Under Control' [London International]	22
Former President Denies Connection With Coup Attempt [London International]	22
Slight Damage at Army Barracks Observed [London International]	23
Authorities Release Nine Former Ministers [AFP]	24

Liberia

Talks Adjourned for 10 Days; Parties To Consult Supporters [Accra Radio]	24
Ghanaian Foreign Minister on Adjournment of Talks [London International]	24

Nigeria

Constitutional Conference Revises Work Completion Schedule [Lagos Radio]	25
Government Official on Political Parties, ECOMOG Withdrawal [Lagos Radio]	25
Regime Says Abiola Treason Offense 'Not Bailable' [AFP]	25
Official: Abiola Trial Appeal To Be Heard in Jan [AFP]	26
Interview With Abacha Adviser on Abiola Detention [London International]	26
Abacha Urges Nigerians To Contribute to National Progress [Kaduna Radio]	27
Government Says 'No Political Prisoners' in Nigeria [Lagos TV]	27
Conference Approves Advisory Council of Traditional Rulers [Kaduna Radio]	27
Bakassi Said Stable; Commerce With Cameroon Improves [Kaduna Radio]	28
Fuel Scarcity Reported in Benue State [Kaduna Radio]	28
Chief of Naval Staff Views Importance of Ibaka Base [Lagos TV]	28
Britain Faces Controversy Over Arms Sales to Country [London International]	28

Sierra Leone

Rebels Begin Launching Attacks in North Near Guinea [London International]	29
Twelve Soldiers Executed for Murder, Armed Robbery [AFP]	30

**CAR President on African-French Summit,
Intervention Force**

*LD1111184694 Paris Radio France International in
French 1230 GMT 11 Nov 94*

[Interview with Central African President Ange Felix Patasse by correspondent Christophe Boisbouvier in Biarritz; date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] Our guest today is the Central African President Ange Felix Patasse. Christophe Boisbouvier met him on the fringe of the French-African summit, which was held this week in Biarritz, in the south-west of France. This was the first time the Central African president has taken part in such a summit. Christophe Boisbouvier first asked him whether he was for or against the idea of an African intervention force that is at the center of the debate at the moment?

[Patasse] When peace is at stake one cannot be in favor or against. Peace is for everyone. There is no development without peace. What we think is that organizations are emerging at regional or sub-regional levels. There is ANAD [expansion unknown] in West Africa for instance, which helps to solve military problems. In the central Africa sub-region we recently started to set up mechanisms to prevent local and regional conflicts. But the whole thing should be based on the fundamental issue of trust. Trust between state, which means dialogue and exchange of views should be a priority. Tension and civil war are overcome by dialogue and exchange of views. Then at a global level, there is the policy of good neighborhood. Instead of mistrusting each other or supporting such and such tribal or ideological currents, the neighboring states or the heads of state should meet to talk and end tension.

[Boisbouvier] But what if all this is not enough, as a catastrophe sweeps a country such as Rwanda, what should be done?

[Patasse] Well, we should intervene rapidly. I think the Rwandan example is significant. When we met in Tunis at the OAU level, we were incapable of taking a practical decision. France bravely took the decision to intervene in Rwanda for humanitarian reasons. When I was asked for assistance by France I immediately said to them that there was no problem: (there will be a Central African contribution) but it should be under the control of France in the context of Operation Turquoise. [passage omitted]

[Boisbouvier] You seem a bit skeptical on the chance of success of this inter-African force. Am I right?

[Patasse] I am not skeptical but I say we have to be realistic. This requests logistical and financial means. I say it again, Africa should make an effort before

stretching its hand for external help. We are creating many institutions, which we are incapable of funding. While valuing these mechanisms and institutions, we should look at the efforts and effective contributions every country should make.

[Boisbouvier] You are a newcomer to these French-African summits Mr. President, and this one is your first. I would like to know your point of view.

[Patasse] I learned a lot because this is the first time. One learns a lot from meetings and dialogues. This enables each one of us to assess our past experience.

[Boisbouvier] Does it really serve anything?

[Patasse] It is useful and it will be useful because besides the French-speaking countries, English- and Portuguese-speaking countries were also present. We had a serious exchange of views.

[Boisbouvier] You do not think like Omar Bongo, who called for the forum to be exclusively French-speaking?

[Patasse] Listen, I am African. One sees several layers in the family. There is the inner family and the wider family. The inner family is the national entity, then there is the regional family, and the continental family. One cannot reject such and such a family group. However, the more inner the grouping the better for problems to be treated with utmost attention. One should avoid the forum formula in favor of the formula of meetings that result in practical decisions. [passage omitted]

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Rejects Idea of Peacekeeping Force

*MB1111141294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305
GMT 11 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] London Nov 11 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on Friday [11 November] the idea of establishing an African peacekeeping force and instead proposed the setting up of a security arm of the Organisation of African Unity, ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency] news agency reports. He told journalists in London the OAU had already set up a facility for conflict prevention and resolution and this should be strengthened. Mr Mugabe was speaking as he was about to return home after attending the 18th Francophone Africa summit meeting in Biarritz, France.

At the meeting France advocated an African peacekeeping force and pledged support.

"They haven't got a European peacekeeping force," Mr Mugabe said. "Palatable and quite appealing as it is (an African peacekeeping force), it becomes impossible when it comes to practical implementation." He said obstacles to the idea were problems in funding and administration.

Rwanda**Government Reacts to UN Resolution on Tribunal***EA1011165594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 10 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] After the adoption of UN Resolution 955 providing for the creation of an international tribunal to try those responsible for the genocide in Rwanda, the presidency of the Republic has reacted through the director in the Office of the President, Mr. Emmanuel Gasana.

[Begin recording] [Gasana] Well, the Rwandan Government, as you know, voted against the resolution. We have provided many reasons why we voted against it, and the reasons, I am sure, were explained yesterday on the radio by his excellency the president and other Rwandan authorities. Well, we take note of the fact that the resolution was adopted. We are part of the United Nations. We are going to continue working with other members of the Security Council to see to it that the tribunal that was created serves the purpose for which Rwanda wanted it created.

[Unidentified correspondent] According to you, considering the shortcomings the Rwandan Government has pointed out in the resolution, what is the category of criminals who will not be tried?

[Gasana] This is a problem of how far back we should go in holding people responsible. They talk of 1 January while we know very well that those who organized the massacres, those who planned the massacres, started preparations before that date. So, although these people are not covered by the resolution that was adopted by the Security Council yesterday, this does not mean that they will not be tried. There will be other means of trying them, by our national tribunal.

[Correspondent] What will be the attitude of the Rwandan Government after the adoption of Resolution 955?

[Gasana] The attitude of the Rwandan Government will always be that of explaining why we did not agree on some questions, questions of modalities. We still believe that the international tribunal should work to help us, and we are going to continue the dialogue with other UN members so that the tribunal can really meet its responsibilities in [word indistinct] manner. [end recording]

Tanzanian Government Promises To Return Aircraft*EA1111165594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 11 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The minister of transport and communications, Mrs. Immaculee Kayumba, and her delegation yesterday returned home from Tanzania.

The aim of the visit to Tanzania was to assess ways and means in which Rwandan property stolen by former government leaders could be returned to the Rwandan Government.

The Tanzanian prime minister started with an apology over the absence of other senior Tanzanian officials to welcome the delegation.

The list of the things the Tanzanian Government has to return to Rwanda includes mainly three aircraft, two of which are currently in the capital of Dar es Salaam, while another is in Mwanza [western Tanzania]. The reason why they have failed to return the planes so far is reportedly that Rwanda also has to return to Tanzania what it [Rwanda] owes her [Tanzania], but no further elaboration was given.

In the end, the Tanzanian Government promised the Rwandan delegation that the planes would be returned to the Rwandan Government. An ad hoc protocol had been unilaterally drafted by the Tanzanian authorities. Finally, however, the two delegations reached an agreement.

[Begin Kayumba recording] Even though there already was a protocol which they had drafted in our absence, we had to work on the protocol afresh. We made a proposal, and finally a compromise was reached. The protocol was then signed. In fact, according to the protocol, our planes have been returned to us. We are now in the second phase, that of repatriating our planes. After the conclusion of the negotiations, we are now in the technical phase. Our pilots are on the site. We have looked for mechanics to assess the state of the planes. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Zaire**Mobutu Interviewed After French-African Summit***LD1311231394 Paris Radio France International in French 1904 GMT 13 Nov 94*

[Interview with Zairian President Sese Seko Mobutu by unidentified correspondents in Biarritz during French-African summit; date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Correspondent] Good evening to everyone. The 18th conference of heads of state of France and Africa, which has just ended in Biarritz, brought together around the French president a new generation of heads of state, but also some old hands of African politics, some of whom have been in power for over 20 years. Today, one of them is our guest; he is the head of state of Zaire, Marshal Sese Seko Mobutu. Mr. President, good evening.

[Mobutu] Good evening.

[Correspondent] You are the oldest, one of the most important, but also one of the most controversial heads of state on the continent. Your presence these last few

days at Biarritz was in itself an event. [passage omitted] To put the questions to you, three colleagues of the African press, all of them of the generation born with independence and who today do not hide their disappointment and call to account their elders, of whom you are one, Mr. President.

So, my first question, Mr. President: These last few years you have been more or less placed at a distance from the international, and especially the French, scene. This is a personal question: How have you been affected by this kind of ostracism?

[Mobutu] It was unjust. Unjust to see that a power arrogated to itself the right to dictate to certain countries of Africa, including Zaire, their way of seeing things. That is imperialism. I see that you are alluding to the troika [France, Belgium, United States]. I will begin by telling you that Zaire, my country, has nine neighbors. Among these neighbors there are four that have not even yet begun the process of democratization. I am a head of state, I am [words indistinct]. I do not have to tell you which are the four countries in question. Take the map of Zaire, you are intellectuals...

[Correspondent] Yes, our listeners know them.

[Mobutu] Pardon?

[Correspondent] Our listeners know them.

[Mobutu] That is right. Ask yourselves: Why Mobutu and Zaire, why not those four and their leaders?

[Correspondent] Yes, that is just it: Why Mobutu and Zaire?

[Mobutu] I have spoken to you about imperialism. I will explain. There was this situation that shook Zaire a little bit in September-October 1991. Belgium and France had to evacuate their nationals from Zaire and they sought the support of the Americans, big military transport planes. That was done. Instead of being satisfied with just that, what happened? The three got together and said: Now we will follow a little bit the development of the situation in Zaire; that is how the troika was born. [passage omitted] But I ask: on what basis?

[Correspondent] Mr. President, do you feel any bitterness because France did not grant you a visa for some time and today it receives you?

[Mobutu] Well, for 20 months now, for 20 months...[pauses] You are in France; you can ask them why President Mobutu...

[Correspondent, interrupting] And how do you explain the fact that France has it in for you less today?

[Mobutu] Between us, this question has to be put to the French authorities. If you see me here in France it is because I have received a letter of invitation, proper and

formal, signed by President Francois Mitterrand himself. So, this question has to be addressed to the French authorities.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, I would like to come back to what you described as the troika. You have said yourself that there are four countries around Zaire that have not started the democratic process.

[Mobutu] So, there is no troika as far as these four are concerned.

[Correspondent] There was no troika.

[Mobutu] There is not. I did not say there was not. There is not.

[Correspondent] There is not.

[Mobutu] That is right.

[Correspondent] Do you think that it is because of Zaire's economic situation, that is to say Zaire's economic potential? Or do you think it is because, or did they think, that the situation in Zaire was perhaps more dramatic than elsewhere in the matter of human rights?

[Mobutu] That is not the question. The question is how, at the end of this 20th century, when one talks about human rights, an example of these human rights to which you alluded...[pauses] I am not here in order to brag, to speak about myself. It is you who are getting me to speak. One question I could put to the journalists in return: I have been at the head of my country for 29 years. In a speech that I delivered in 1984 I drew a balance. The number of times I went around inside Zaire, well, it amounted to 11 times around the world. Eleven times, and I was always well received by all the strata of the population of my country. Intellectuals as you are, can one believe or understand that a head of state, well loved by his people, well received wherever he goes, is the same one who is going to impose, let us say, torture, harassment, on this same people? [correspondent tries to interrupt] Is it possible? I am coming to it, I am coming to it, just a minute.

You are talking about a visa. (?This could amount to punishing someone for expressing their opinion.) When a Zairean wants to come to France, he is asked: Are you for or against Mobutu? I am against him. Come. Are you for him? You are in his entourage? You will not come. Those who are against, they come to Paris, make statements to the press, take stances, they say whatever they like. I do not have the right to send anyone here to France in order to take the opposite stance. But that is punishing people for their opinions.

[Correspondent] Before concluding with this question—it is a basic question—you must have thought about it yourself and asked yourself the kind of questions we are asking you today...[pauses] You seem to be saying that the three big powers have a selective view or requirement...

[Mobutu, interrupting] I said powers, I did not say three big powers.

[Correspondent] Yes, you referred to the troika.

[Mobutu] Ah yes.

[Correspondent] You hinted that they have selective requirements where human rights are concerned. So, you must have an idea of the criteria that they apply and why this concerns Zaire and not this or that other country.

[Mobutu] It is quite simple. You are very familiar with the situation between my country and Belgium: Belgium has taken advantage of this situation to drag the two big powers that are members of the Security Council along behind it, with the aim of (?isolating me)—that is all.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, we believe that this imposed isolation...[pauses] Was it not very likely due to the fact that your conduct of democracy was not what it should be? This is what emerges from the remarks that I have come across. Do you have the impression that France has it in for Mobutu, as president, or Zaire?

[Mobutu] Well, I will be honest with you, in the conduct of each of the three countries toward Zaire—but I believe that if I may pay tribute to France, to my French friends, almost nothing stopped, because I continued to play host to French public figures, who regularly came to see me. So...

[Correspondent, interrupting] So, there was a difference between the statements and the practice?

[Mobutu] No, I am not saying that. I am simply saying that France's conduct was, I would say, completely different from that of the others, and was more worthy of it.

[Correspondent] Yes, but how do you feel about it now that you have returned to the ranks of your peers on the international scene, virtually rehabilitated?

[Mobutu] I reject this talk of rehabilitation. What counts above all, in my opinion, is that I am at the heart of my country, it is the people that count. If the Zairean people were not in agreement with me I would no longer be where I am—that is what counts—and I believe that the parties about whom we are talking here took this into account. That is all.

I remained a member of the United Nations, a member of the OAU—you saw me in Tunis, you saw me in Cairo—I remained among my fellow African heads of state. I am not there to be ostracized by powers of whom I am no longer a colony.

[Correspondent] We are going to come back to the second point of our discussion, Mr. President, which is the role that you are going to play in the Great Lakes region. Before talking about it, certain heads of state, including Malian President Alpha Oumar Konare and President Ntibanunganya of Burundi, expressed regret

at Rwanda's absence from this summit. What is your point of view on the question?

[Mobutu] Well, madam, I did not hide my opinion of the matter from my fellow heads of state present at the Biarritz summit: I regret Rwanda's absence, and I said so at the breakfast held for us by President Mitterrand. I expressed my regret, because—I am not going to be revealing any state secrets here—going back only about 10 days, the new leaders appealed to me to send one of my advisers to them for talks, and you know also that the moment he came to power in Rwanda, a few months ago—I believe it was in July—President Bizimungu followed me to Mauritius and we spent the night talking together; we took stock of the situation in our region together. Things went very well and our talks were sanctioned by a communique. Now we are preparing for our meeting within the framework of the CEPGL—the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries—which brings the three countries together, and this should be completed as soon as I return home.

The Burundi president stayed with me not even a week ago—two or three days before the summit here—so, we are going to get things organized between the three of us, and along with the other heads of state of the region we are going to focus on the situation.

[Correspondent] Are you going to be discussing the fate of the refugees and the Rwandan Government's property, in particular the property taken away by the former government army, at this summit?

[Mobutu] What do you expect us to talk about when the three of us meet and the subject on the agenda is Rwanda?

[Correspondent] Will you discuss the fate of the Rwandan refugees and their property, and the fate of the former Rwandan Government Army during this summit?

[Mobutu] What else do you think we will discuss in this tripartite summit given the fact that Rwanda is the main topic on the agenda? So, all that concerns Rwanda and its future and peace in the region will be discussed.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, the sub-region [the Lakes region] is running the risk of destabilization, especially your next door neighbors as you can see for yourself in Rwanda, Burundi, and recently in Congo. Can you tell us Mr. President, if high level contact has been made with Congo, which, according to vicious rumors has accused Zaire of helping certain elements to destabilize the Congo regime?

[Mobutu] Zaire has its own problems, which it has to resolve. Zaire has no time to waste and cannot accept being the scapegoat some like it to be. On the contrary, given the experience of the Zairian head of state as a longer serving head of state, my experience can be put to the service of my colleague heads of state. I was told that you are a Congolese citizen, well I will soon meet my

colleague Lissouba [Congolese president]. He invited me to visit Congo and I did not hesitate one second to say yes and I am going. I will not go there to make useless speeches. I think we will talk and seriously discuss our relations and peace in our region. We need peace.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, given your experience, what are the factors of stability in order to bring peace and stability to the region?

[Mobutu] Well, you will follow what will happen between Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire at the tripartite summit, and I am going back to see to that summit.

[Correspondent] But can't you give us some indication Mr. President on what will happen at the summit, because we know the situation in eastern Zaire with the presence of more than a million refugees and almost the whole of the former Rwandan Army on the spot there.

[Mobutu] Not more than a million but nearly 2 million.

[Correspondent] Nearly 2 million, so you should have some idea on a solution to the problem?

[Mobutu] How can one chair such a summit without having any idea? You are putting me in an awkward situation madam. Do you expect me to tell you—I will do this or that?

[Correspondent] Why not?

[Mobutu] But this is not a done thing. I have my ideas. This is not the first time that I chair this kind of meeting.

[Correspondent] So, in other words, some think that the situation in the region, especially in Rwanda and Burundi, is intolerable and that there is practically no solution. Do you have great hope in finding a solution to this regional issue?

[Mobutu] Believe me there will be a solution. We have the signs. I believe I told you that I sent an envoy to the Rwandan authorities, to the new Rwandan authorities, and I stressed that this was at their own request. Three days before I left the country, my Burundian counterpart came to spend the night at my house and returned home the following day. So as far as I am concerned, these signs are encouraging.

[Correspondent] To come back to the general view of Africa, I believe that you are not altogether a supporter of Afro-pessimism. Today, among the Francophone countries in Africa which have not yet succeeded in putting into practice the lesson of La Baule [1990 summit at which Mitterrand advocated linking aid and democratization], if I may put it that way, there are Zaire, Rwanda, and Chad—since they have not in any case organized free elections. When will free elections be held in Zaire, Mr. President?

[Mobutu] Let me stop you for a few seconds—you were talking about the lessons of La Baule. If you remember, La Baule was in June 1990, and my message to the

nation, with the announcement of this process of democratization, dates back to 24 April 1990. So, I spoke about this process of democratization two months before Mitterrand at La Baule. That is a detail, let us even say a factor, which enters into the equation and which is very important, and now that the Constitutional Act for the period of transition exists and makes it possible for the existing institutions to function, well, I believe that the time limit for the period of transition is 15 months—seven months have already gone by, and barely eight months remain.

[Correspondent] So, in eight months' time there will be elections?

[Mobutu] Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, you have said that it is up to the prime minister to organize the elections. Will he have the necessary elbow room to be able to organize these elections?

[Mobutu] Why not? Why not? What do you mean by elbow room?

[Correspondent] Mr. President, today we read here and there that you have a prime minister who is a technocrat, who does not have that much support among the people, and that in the end it is you who handle the country's domestic policy, in addition to your own prerogatives.

[Mobutu] He is a technocrat and also a politician, because he founded his own party and has four deputies in the National Assembly.

[Correspondent] But he is challenged by a large part of the opposition.

[Mobutu] That is normal. That is democracy. Even I who am speaking to you may have the support of the majority in the country, but 100 percent support is not possible.

[Correspondent] Yes, but can a minister who is challenged by the opposition and who does not belong to the Presidential Movement either organize elections in a calm climate? I believe that was what was meant by the question about whether he had enough elbow room.

[Mobutu] He will have the necessary elbow room, because I back him. The program for economic recovery and for the restoration of finances back on to an even keel, which he presented to the country, is good, and I believe that his policy must be supported. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr. President, can you clear matters up for us? The LIBERATION daily published an article referring to a letter which President Mitterrand was reported to have sent to you in which he talks of the criminalization of the Zairean economy and asks you to support the prime minister. First of all, does this letter exist?

[Mobutu] I believe that this letter dates back to 17 October, if I remember correctly, and I have already answered President Mitterrand, between the two of us, Madame, among those of us here. I believe that there is something which is not altogether proper about this kind of question, including allusions made to things which do not exist. [passage omitted]

Without the Presidential Movement, which has unreservedly supported Prime Minister Kengo, he would not be prime minister today, and I am being asked to support the policy of the prime minister—he is there because I wanted it to be that way. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Let us talk about the press, Mr. President; the local press here has talked about your personal wealth, and apart from that it is said that you have a personal fortune worth \$400 billion [Mobutu laughs], and that you left an unpaid bill behind you here which you had to pay in a hurry. Can you confirm this?

[Mobutu, laughing] I can see that you read the French press thoroughly, as I do too.

First, about this fortune. You will have followed all the blackmail surrounding this so-called fortune. What was not said? What was not written? For example: a communique issued by the Department of State saying the Americans have decided to seize all my property. You can believe me or not, but I do not even have a dime—I believe I have already said so to the international press—not even a dime in the United States, and to issue a communique—what is that? It is propaganda. [passage omitted] Do your sums—I have been in power for 29 years, and in 29 years you come up with a total of \$400 billion in banks. Zaire's budget for each year for the last 29 years does not even come to \$200 billion. How did you find \$400 billion? [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr. President: Does the internal situation in Zaire at present, does the situation in Zaire permit investors to come there? Also, I would like to have your appraisal of a phenomenon which has taken place in the area of the franc—that is to say, the devaluation of the CFA [African Financial Community] franc. How do you see that from central Africa?

[Mobutu] I think that the devaluation of the CFA franc was carried out with the tacit agreement of my fellow heads of state. So it is not up to me—who does not belong to the area of the franc—to pass judgement on what my brother presidents, my colleagues, have done. That is not done in relations between states, between brothers. That being so, you talk to me about the economic situation of Zaire, which cannot... [pauses] You know what it is that Zaire needs? Above all, calm, a

return to peace. I think that these conditions are met today. A government that governs, and without any pretensions, I think we have a government that governs.

You speak about the confidence of investors. I think that I have in part replied to this question.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, it is precisely in order to follow on from what has been said; your country has often been described as an economic giant. Now, is it the absence of calm which means that today it is in an economic situation nearly resembling that of much poorer countries?

[Mobutu] I will answer you, madame, in two words. On 24 April 1990, when I made this speech, this message to the nation, on the process of democratization, one dollar was worth 435 zaires. At the present moment the figure is rather high. Well, what prevents Zaire from catching up? At this moment in time, nothing. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] And now a last question: Mr. President, since we began this broadcast with democratization, what is your assessment of the security process that has been undertaken since then?

[Mobutu] I am not here to judge others, I am going to talk...

[Correspondent, interrupting] Yes, we are talking about Africa in general, when you take a look at Africa today.

[Mobutu] I am sorry, I am not going to judge others. I would not like others to allow themselves the luxury of judging me. I see what is happening within my country. I think that we have all the trump cards in our hands in order to develop very rapidly and thus to give the opportunity to observers, to the investors you have mentioned, to renew their confidence in my country. We have all the trump cards we need to work in calm, peace, and serenity. That is all.

[Correspondent] Well, Mr. President, we will conclude this broadcast by thanking you. We began by talking about your return to the international scene. May I slip in one question? You have known France's Gaullist policy on Africa and you have known 14 years of Mitterrand's Africa policy. Which one do you feel at ease with?

[Mobutu] I am at ease as the head of my country; I am also at ease in my relations with the neighboring countries, friends and brothers of Africa, and...

[Correspondent, interrupting] So, speak about French-African relations.

[Mobutu] Oh, well, they're developing well. [passage omitted]

Unaware of Developments, Mbeki Says Will Watch Angola Talks

MB1011133594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 10 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 10 SAPA—South Africa and other members of the Frontline States are eagerly awaiting the outcome of Thursday's [10 November] ceasefire talks in the Zambian capital Lusaka between the Angolan rebel movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the government, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said.

He told a news briefing at Jan Smuts Airport near Johannesburg a senior Angolan cabinet minister had recently told him the talks were planned. "He was hopeful that hostilities would cease after the talks. (Zimbabwean) President Robert Mugabe, as chairman of the Frontline States, will do everything necessary to see to it that a peace accord is signed by the two factions on 15 November. South Africa will also be involved under the leadership of President Mugabe."

Mr Mbeki was apparently unaware that UNITA had announced earlier on Thursday that the peace deal to end 19 years of war was off and leader Jonas Savimbi would not sign a truce next week as scheduled.

Mr Mbeki said the Frontline States would also keep an eye on the proceedings on November 15. If the agreement was not signed, member states would decide what action to take. He refused to be drawn into saying what kind of action would be taken if the agreement was not signed and said he did not want to speculate. "I think we will cross that bridge when we come to it." Asked why the Frontline States had not pressured UNITA in the talks as they recently did with the Mozambican rebel movement Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], Mr Mbeki said there was no need to pressure anyone in Angola. "This is because the two sides have already agreed on a certain date to sign an agreement on a ceasefire. There is nothing we can do if two sides say we will continue to fight until on such date."

On South Africa's future involvement in conflicts in African countries, Mr Mbeki said the country as part of the Organisation of African Unity had to be involved in setting up conflict-resolution facilities. He said the OAU would decide if it was necessary to send troops to particular areas of conflict.

Pretoria Declines Comment on 400 Troops on Angolan Border

MB1211134394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi has given the United States an assurance that he will sign a peace treaty in Lusaka next week.

The news follows reports of a possible new cease-fire agreement in Angola and a summit meeting of southern African leaders, including President Nelson Mandela, in Lusaka. American ambassador to the UN Madeleine Albright said Dr. Savimbi assured her in a telephone conversation that he would be in Lusaka on Monday [14 November] as planned for the signing ceremony.

Meanwhile, UN and Zambian officials have announced that the Angolan Government has conveyed a cease-fire offer to UN mediators in Lusaka. President Mandela indicated earlier that he would attend a summit on Angola arranged by Zambian President Frederick Chiluba but did not say when it would take place.

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria has declined to comment on reports that 400 troops have gathered on the Namibian-Angolan border to attack UNITA's military headquarters at Jamba. About 50 foreign aid workers have been evacuated from Huambo, which the government claims to have captured from UNITA.

Mandela Tells Former MK Members Desertions 'Intolerable'

MB1111065994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0639 GMT 11 Nov 94

[Report by Sipke de Vries; embargoes by SAPA until 0900 GMT]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pietersburg Nov 11 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Friday [11 November] publicly lashed out at former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] members who had been obstructing the current integration process in the South African National Defence Force [SANDF].

Speaking at an SANDF Day parade in Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal, he issued a stern warning to former MK members who were thwarting the integration process by going AWOL en masse.

Mr Mandela said his patience had reached its limit.

"I have no option but to issue the minister of defence with the explicit order to take the harshest steps possible to root the evil of poor discipline," Mr Mandela said.

Referring to the recent mass desertions of MK soldiers, Mr Mandela said South Africa could not build a new national defence force when there was such an intolerable lack of discipline.

"Behaviour such as we have witnessed, however it much it sprang from real grievances, is inexcusable."

But despite his stern warning, Mr Mandela said he did believe the integration process would now gain momentum and the goal of a united defence force would be achieved.

The president called on SANDF members involved in the integration process to accept a soldier's life and its hardships—and not to use grievances as an excuse for poor discipline.

Mr Mandela also lauded the planned service corps, saying this new military corps would enable individuals to develop their skills. "In this way these members are being prepared to serve the community at large."

The SANDF as a whole also had the capability to render an important contribution to the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP]. "Discussions to involve the SANDF in the RDP have already taken place."

The parade was also attended by Joe Modise, the defence minister, Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils, SANDF Chief Gen Georg Meiring and members of the Defence Command Council.

Mandela Says Differences With Police Chiefs Resolved

MB1011154894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1428 GMT 10 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 10 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Thursday [10 November] said a police general had told him the National Party had misused the South African Police [SAP] while in power.

Addressing a news briefing after meeting police chiefs at Wonderboom Police Mobilisation Centre in Pretoria, Mr Mandela said the generals had complained that the SAP had had to carry out schemes which were very unpopular among members of the force. The meeting was convened after Mr Mandela's remark last Saturday that police were waging a war against the African National Congress. Mr Mandela on Thursday said they had settled their differences. "We have emerged closer to one another," he said.

Mr Mandela said he had expressed his concern about the working conditions of the police, which were "primitive" and reminiscent of slavery. Attempts to rectify this would be made in the next police budget. Mr Mandela said he had received a standing ovation from all the generals and officers present after his closing remarks.

Paper Says MK Misbehavior Embarrassing to ANC

MB1411114194 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 10-12 Nov 94 p 5

[From the "Comment and Opinion" section: "The World's Worst Army?"—article published in English]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The continuing bad behaviour of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] members recruited into the SA National Defence Force [SANDF] shows that the decision to pack the Army with ANC activist is a bad idea.

No army in the world tolerates behaviour as we have seen in past months, and the leniency of the Defence Force leadership is probably only because, at a political level, it needs to help make South Africa's transition to

democracy work, and secondly because of pressure from the ANC-combined government.

The latest desertions and unauthorised absences from bases come in the wake of other complaints that MK members spend their time lounging around bases, disobey orders, and have intimidated SANDF members who are not from the ANC.

The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] men in training have not deserted their bases, nor have they displayed some of the obnoxious behaviour of the MK recruits. And the PAC men do have a grievance—they are not getting paid as much as the MK cadres.

It is now clear that good section of the army could not be counted on to do what it is charged to do under the constitution—properly to defend our nation.

After all, if in peacetime, thousands of soldiers simply desert their posts in order to go shopping for days on end, what can we expect of them in combat?

Under threat that they would be fired, and therefore no longer draw salaries, thousands of MK members began to return to bases, which many left in order to spend the money already paid to them.

Even this inducement wasn't enough to get several thousand of the over 5,000 missing MK to return, and they have been dismissed.

MK's behaviour is proving very embarrassing for the ANC leadership, as it creates the perception that MK must have been the world's worst army. It confirms the claims of its detractors that it existed more as an instrument of political mobilisation, which, unable to score military victories against the state, focused instead of killing unarmed political opponents and off-duty policemen in the townships.

To some extent the ANC is a victim of its own strategies. In a rush to pack the army with its own members, it embarked on a massive training program in the country. ANC members, many of them hardly more than children, were seen drilling in the townships, hundreds at a time, and thousands were sent across the border to be given crash courses in camps run by governments known to be its allies.

The internal training was a breach of accords made with the former Nationalist Government, which no longer had the will to enforce much to which the ANC might object.

A good part of the training meant no doubt to bolster its military capacity in the region of KwaZulu-Natal, and as a fall back option if South Africa's transition did not result in the transfer of power. But its foremost aim, at a national level, was meant to back claims by ANC negotiators for places in the defence force beyond the real size of MK at that point. Thus, quality of MK personnel, already suspect, was sacrificed still further in the interests of quantity.

We need to bear in mind that this all had very little to do with making the army more representative of our population.

It had more to do with creating a party power base within one of the nation's most important institutions, as ended the ANC in doing in all state institutions at present.

It would have been better to set in place an affirmative action programme, based on uniform standards, and open to every one—not just overwhelmingly to members of one party. As it is the Defence Minister Joe Modise is now talking of scrapping a matriculation requirement for SADF [South African Defense Force] officers, in order to push as many MK activists as high up as possible in the army. This seems ridiculous, as there are tens of thousands of black matriculants who cannot find jobs.

Finally, an even more sinister twist to the tale came to light in the past week.

It is reported that after the Shell House massacre, in which Zulu marchers were fired on from the building, a group of 140 MK members, claiming to be from ANC headquarters arrived at the Wallmannstal army base asking for asylum.

One wonders to what extent the MK influx into the SANDF has provided a refuge for all kinds of criminals, with which MK was, and is known to have close links. It has already been reported that a number of people wanted for murder by the police have been amongst the MK recruits. A SANDF spokesman was also quoted over the weekend as saying the force was aware that some deserters had committed crimes whilst absent without leave.

What we suggest, if it has not been done already, is that the SANDF works with the SAPS [South African Police Service] in cross-referencing identity details of recruits with information in police dockets. Further, if the Army is not to become a laughing stock, those who continue to refuse to behave with military discipline must be dismissed without any more warnings.

De Klerk Says Government With Mandela Union of Convenience

MB1311165794 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 12-13 Nov 94 p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] London—Deputy President F.W. de Klerk has told about 100 British business executives that “much as I respect President Mandela, this was never a marriage of love—but of convenience.”

The admission came as he responded to suggestions that the two leaders were “kicking each other under the duvet.”

De Klerk told a breakfast meeting: “My working relationship with President Mandela is correct, frank and cordial. We work together in pursuit of the common objectives of the Government of National Unity [GNU]. Nevertheless, we remain political opponents, and we have different views on some important matters.”

De Klerk dismissed speculation he was planning at some stage to withdraw from the GNU.

“There might be some advantage for me in doing so from a purely party-political perspective,” he said. However, it was in the national interest that the National Party continue to play a substantial role in the Government of National Unity—for as long as the ANC adhered to the spirit of consensus underlying the transitional constitution.

De Klerk reassured that problems now faced by the GNU were being resolved. He ruled out “the Africa syndrome” as the scenario South Africa would inevitably follow. The differences between South Africa and the rest of the continent—not least a larger and more varied economy, a growing multiracial middle class, a well-developed banking and financial services sector, high industrialisation and an excellent infrastructure—meant that such disintegration was unlikely.

Secret Meetings With ANC Indicate Zulu King Isolation

MB1411102294 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 10-12 Nov 94 p 5

[From the “Comment and Opinion” page: “Secret meetings”—article published in English]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The secret meeting between King Goodwill Zwelithini and Safety and Security Minister Mufamadi last Thursday was only one of a succession of clandestine engagements between the King and members of the ANC government in Cape Town.

As this newspaper pointed out last week, King Goodwill has a long history of association with various apartheid government sponsored initiatives to place political power in his hands.

Now, because the idea of an executive monarch have received short shrift from the majority party in the region, King Goodwill has turned his back on the Kwa-Zulu/Natal government and found a new set of friends.

It seems very sad that King Goodwill fears his own people. These fears are completely groundless, and whilst respect for the monarch is as high as ever, they are perhaps a measure of King Goodwill's own isolation.

Reserve Bank Repays Part of Short-Term Foreign Debt

MB1011141894 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Nov 94 p 1

[Report by Greta Steyn]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Reserve Bank has repaid more than R50bn [rands] in short-term foreign debts that ballooned earlier this year as political uncertainty triggered a rush to take foreign currency out of SA [South Africa].

Bank Governor Chris Stals said yesterday a massive net inflow of foreign currency in October of R2.2bn had

enabled the Bank to reduce its foreign borrowing by more than R1bn in that month. The Bank's "bridging" financing debt touched R8.5bn at the beginning of May at the height of political uncertainty. The Bank began reducing the debt after President Nelson Mandela's inauguration.

Economists estimate that at the end of June, SA's net reserves—the reserves less the amounts owed on short-term foreign borrowings—stood at less than R500m. They calculated this had risen to R6bn by the end of October as short-term foreign capital flowed in.

October was unusually healthy, but July and August also saw good inflows of R1.5bn and R1.2bn respectively. Healthier reserves have given the Bank the ammunition needed to support the rand. Stals has stated a big cushion of reserves is needed before abolition of the finrand—widely expected to take place next year—can be considered.

Producer Inflation Rises to 10.1 Percent

MB1011151994 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Nov 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by Mungo Soggot]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Producer inflation edged into double digits in September for the first time in almost three years, rising to 10.1 percent from 9.9 percent in August, Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures released yesterday showed.

The effect of the weak rand was an important factor behind the rise. Economists said the figure was lower than expected, mainly because some food price increases in September had been less dramatic than in the past couple of months. It was likely that the rate of increase in food prices would continue dropping, which would help restrain consumer inflation.

The figures showed that while meat inflation had fallen, vegetable inflation was still soaring. The CSS said vegetable prices were up 18.4 percent month-on-month, while meat prices were down 1.7 percent. Year-on-year vegetable inflation was 101.5 percent.

A 0.8 percent hike in the imported component of the producer price index (PPI) outstripped the overall 0.3 percent monthly rise. Economists said it would take a couple more months for the stronger rand to push down the imported component, which rose 8.7 percent for the year to September, compared with 7.6 percent for the year to August.

Economists said producer inflation was likely to pick up significantly in October before slipping back into single digits next year. Sanlam senior economist Pieter Calitz said September was a month in which few items were surveyed, which could explain why there had been few non-food price increases. He predicted that producer

inflation next year would probably hover below 10 percent, while consumer inflation was likely to remain in double digits.

Old Mutual economist Johann Els said producer inflation in October would probably be firmly up on September's, considering that the average monthly increase in the PPI for the eight months to August was 1 percent, compared with 0.3 percent in September. The CSS said the price index for manufactured food goods was down 0.7 percent month-on-month, mainly because of a 3.1 percent decrease in the price of fresh meat. The agricultural product price index was up 1.1 percent month-on-month, mainly because of a 1.2 percent increase in agricultural food prices. The mining and quarrying price index was up 0.9 percent month-on-month; textiles and made-up goods rose 1.7 percent; and clothing was up 2.3 percent.

Justice Minister Addresses Drug Control Workshop

MB1411101794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858 GMT 14 Nov 94

[Speech by Minister of Justice Dullah Omar on behalf of President Mandela, at the United Nations International Drug Control Program South Africa legal workshop on Subregional Cooperation Against Drug Trafficking in Pretoria on 14 November]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mr Chairperson; distinguished guests; ladies and gentlemen.

It is a privilege for me to extend a cordial welcome to all delegates, especially the visitors from outside the Republic's borders. I trust you will only benefit by your visit to our country.

Allow me also to express my gratitude to the organisers and in particular to the members of UNDCP [United Nations Drug Control Program] for contributing to the arrangements and funding for this timely and needed workshop. We hope not only to gain more insight into the problems of corruption and drug trafficking, but also to strengthen ties and forge closer co-operation in our battle against a scourge of international magnitude.

Drug trafficking has escalated to such an extent that it can be seen as the new universal threat to all societies. For too long too many people considered the drug problem as a remote one affecting someone else or occurring somewhere else. The reality, as we all know, is that this problem affects all communities, in particular the youth. If we really want to do something about the threat we will have to act decisively now. To do this we need to stand together and face the problem head-on.

We should never underestimate the dangers of the drug problem and the high price that it exacts from many countries, including our own. It is a serious threat not only to moral and intellectual integrity of our nation and other nations. It is a serious threat to the health and well being of our people.

In recent years we have found that the potentially huge profits of drug trafficking are encouraging an increasing number of criminals involved in more orthodox crimes, such as robbery and extortion, to extend their activities to the drug trade on a national and international scale. The extent of the problem can be seen from the estimate by the organisation for economic co-operation and development that at least 85 billion dollars in drug profits are annually laundered through the financial markets world-wide.

It is thus not surprising that the drug cartels and syndicates have a global influence and have become a threat to the socio-economic and political order of every country in the world. Not only do their operations lead to heightened criminality and violence but due to the nature of their trade it leads to corruption, the very subject of our workshop.

Drug trafficking networks have grown especially due to their unscrupulous attitude of bribing the weak and corruptible and terrorising the honest. These cartels are traditionally a-political and are motivated primarily by financial greed. But they also further their cause by enlisting the voluntary and forced co-operation of key role players in both the public and private sector. The extent of their activities can lead to a real threat to the ability of a government to assert its authority and maintain peace and security. It is bad enough that so many individuals are destroyed by drug-abuse. The real enemy is the drug merchant.

The people involved in the illicit drug trade—from members or organised crime groups to casual dealers—have little respect for our laws or the lives of our people. In some countries the drug barons and warlords engage in terrible deeds—judges are killed, bribed or terrorised and police buildings are bombed.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that we act strongly against corruption. The public demands that we see to it that the strictest standards of honesty and integrity are maintained. If not, then as Alexander Pope prophesied in his moral essays:

"At length corruption like a general flood (so long by watchful ministers withstood) shall deluge all; and avarice creeping on, spread like a low-born mist, and blot out the sun."

Drug trafficking and corruption pose serious problems for South Africa and for most African countries. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that cultivation and manufacturing of drugs such as cannabis and mandrax are also being done in our sub-region.

Democratic South Africa has recently been admitted to the international world. We have moved from being a closed society to being an open society. This has had both positive and negative results. On the one hand, it has facilitated increased and open cultural exchange, boosted tourism and generally stimulated the economy. But there is also a

down-side. With our borders more open, our immigration laws more relaxed and people streaming in from all over the world, we are becoming a haven for drug traffickers. This must be stopped. We must take action.

Ladies and gentlemen, my government and I have committed ourselves to stamp out drug trafficking and its resultant corruption. We will do everything in our power to bring our country in line with internationally accepted standards and measures in this regard.

The South African Police services recently indicated that during 1993, they confiscated and/or destroyed approximately a thousand million rands' worth of drugs, and that this was only about 10-15 percent of the estimated value of the South African drug trade.

It is alarming to note the slump in convictions for drug offences in this country over the past two years. The Department of Justice has already started to investigate this situation.

Not only has the escalation of drug trafficking numerous implications for interstate relations in the region, but it also affects the internal stability of the countries involved. That is why we need a workshop such as this one. There is no quick or instant solution to this problem. Yet this is a battle we must and can win if we tackle it together.

We need to act in such a manner that this decade, declared by the UN General Assembly as the decade against drugs, can be viewed in years to come as one in which positive results in curbing drug trafficking were attained.

When I look at the names of the representatives and the countries you represent, I am positive that we shall be able to reach consensus in attaining at least two goals:

Firstly, the establishment of an informal sub-regional network of key ministers working against corruption, drug trafficking and its drug-related elements; and

Secondly, progress towards an agreement by the ministers to recommend to their respective governments the adoption and implementation of bold anti-corruption and anti-drug initiatives.

If we want to turn the tide and really address drug trafficking we will have to simplify and expedite the co-operation between our countries regarding the exchange of information, drug law enforcement and related anti-corruption activities such as extradition, mutual assistance in criminal matters, forfeiture, and so on.

My government has in the recent past also entered into agreements with Namibia and Zimbabwe relating to the promotion of co-operation in the field of the administration of justice. We have also launched investigations into ways to promote legislation, or the basis of reciprocity, regarding drug trafficking as well as the confiscation and seizure of property and profits relating to this crime. I hope we can extend this type of co-operation to more countries.

South Africa has in recent years passed legislation with stringent penalties and other deterrent measures to deal with the problem. But we need to ask ourselves: are the measures sufficient? Do they need to be reviewed? These are questions that special government structures, bringing together various ministries are examining with the aim of ensuring effective programmes to combat the threat.

This applies as much to the administration of justice as it does to effective and legitimate policing. It applies even more, with regard to the need to implement socio-economic programmes to remove the social foundation of this scourge.

The government of national unity is committed and ready to accede to all international conventions and treaties to bring us in line with the rest of the world. This includes complying with the requirements for regulating precursor substances.

Once we have done so, South Africa will be a party to all the existing multilateral treaties dealing with narcotic drugs and psycho-tropic substances. Our ability to play a role in the field of international drug control and to participate in international drug control mechanisms will then be greatly enhanced.

I wish you all fruitful deliberations and success in your endeavours. I trust that this workshop will result in not only new and unhindered regional co-operation, but also in practical measures and a forward action plan to deal with corruption and drug trafficking.

The demands and challenges are great. But so will be the results if we work together. I thank you.

South African Press Review for 11 Nov
MB1111152094

[Editorial Report]

BEELD

"Frustration" Among Whites Viewed—"We hope General Constand Viljoen is wrong when he says that the murder of Professor Johan Heyns could be the 'beginning of a series of problems because the frustration level among whites is increasing,'" notes a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 9 November. "South Africa presently finds itself between two systems: On the way to one, but still rooted in the other. That is why the frustration level is high everywhere." "The answer to this is that the new government must speedily and judiciously continue with change. It must make people and groups partners of change, and not alienate them." BEELD asks if the previous and the current governments have done enough to disarm the left wing and curb crime. "The government can safely search its own heart about the danger signals as stated by both Gen. Viljoen and President Mandela."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Labor Minister's 'Impressive' Debut—Labor Minister Tito Mboweni has made "an impressive debut in office," begins the page-34 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English on 11-17 November. "Cautious and low-profile, he has taken the trouble to familiarize himself with the complexities of the labour field; he is flexible and open to advice." The editorial praises Mboweni on the "balanced approach" taken in the proposed Labor Relations Bill, which will, among other things, "beef up mediation and conciliation services" and decriminalize strikes. The editorial states that while it applauds the steps taken so far, the proposed bill may not go far enough in terms of giving workers councils veto rights. "A half-baked move to co-determinism may do more harm than good."

NEW NATION

Land Rights Bill 'Powerful Instrument'—"This week's passage of the Restitution of Land Rights Bill represents the most significant political developments since the historic April elections," states the page-8 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 11 November. NEW NATION sees the National Party as the greatest threat to effective implementation of the new law. "Government will have to ensure that it employs the instrument acquired in the form of the Restitution of Land Rights Bill assertively and with determination to effect the return of the land to the people. It must not allow the bureaucracy inherited from apartheid to stall or delay the process and reduce the new law to a sterile instrument. After all, the Bill is perhaps the most powerful instrument that government has with which to empower an impoverished rural population and in the process give tangible meaning to the new South Africa."

THE STAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 November devotes its lead editorial, on page 12, to support of the South African position at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, CITES. "It is ridiculous," the editorial begins, "that South Africa, for years, has been forbidden fully to utilise its regular 'harvest' of surplus elephants. We could have made millions of rands in foreign exchange if we were allowed to export culled elephant ivory, hide, and meat. Instead, we faced new trade boycotts if we tried." Noting that the situation may change at the CITES meeting, the editorial warns that South Africa's "greatest antagonist" is Kenya, which through "poor management and graft" has lost most of its elephants. The editorial notes that the ban on trade in rhino horn "has done nothing to save Africa's rhino" and concludes by suggesting that "the commercial exploitation of the elephant could be its salvation."

South African Press Review for 13 Nov
MB1311160094

[Editorial Report]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

SUNDAY TIMES

"The government now confronts perhaps its single greatest task: rebuilding a sprawling, fractured, unrepresentative and grotesquely bloated public service into one that is both lean and efficient as well as accountable," says Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English in its page 18 editorial on 13 November 1994. One of the problems in that task is a contradiction in the Constitution that guarantees existing public service jobs while simultaneously changing the service so it is more representative of the population. To maintain its affirmative action plan under constitutional constraints, "the government is relying on the redeployment of staff and a natural attrition rate of eight percent among existing staff. It may not be enough." The editorial suggests that some of the Afrikaner "old guard" serve themselves and their country by taking their skills and connections to the private sector. "The survival of democracy depends crucially on the speed with which the government can create a public service that is at last both public and of service."

South African Press Review for 14 Nov

MB1411122394

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Mounting Costs of Over-Government—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 10 November in its page 6 editorial notes that a survey has found that "job creation is the highest priority for South African voters." Now government "has anticipated this finding by creating jobs for all and sundry, mainly people sympathetic to it or who fulfil the new requirements of race and gender (meaning Blacks and females)." Job creation has also taken off in "other directions...in the appointment of consultants to ministers at salaries of up to R29,000 [rands] month, constitutional experts to advise the Constituent Assembly, and the creation of a plethora of committees, commissions and inquiries dealing with a plethora of matters." THE CITIZEN states that "far from being more efficiently governed, we are being over-governed—and the cost is mounting alarmingly."

THE STAR

Government-Police Accommodation—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 November in a page 12 editorial says the "ANC and police top brass need to be on the same side." "That there has been strain was only to be expected. After all, the police were part of the counter to the 'total onslaught' and the ANC used to be perceived as one of the prime villains of that era." Last week, after talks with the police, Mandela could say that "all the police commissioners 'are fully behind me and the Government of National Unity'." However, regrettably, there was "evidence of a rift between the PWV's [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Public Safety and Security MEC [member of the Executive Council],

Jessie Duarte, and elements in the police." Duarte sees her problems arising from having to make "difficult decisions regarding restructuring of the provincial police service." Mandela has met with the police generals and they "have shown the way" and THE STAR suggests "Duarte et al follow suit in talking to each other."

Government Secrecy—Hugh Robertson writes in an article on the same page that "we have seen the impetus for secrecy surge back with a vengeance to engulf matters ranging from the appointment of Supreme Court judges to the Government's much vaunted efforts to establish the truth about the excesses of the apartheid era." Robertson points to the Judicial Services Commission announcement that the interviews which precede the final selection of new Supreme Court judges "would be conducted in secret." Another "disturbing incident" Robertson refers to is the revelation by Defense Minister Joe Modise that "secret files about the activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, and certain files of the SANDF's [South African National Defense Force] Directorate of Covert Collection, had been shredded in some sort of secret disbandment deal before the elections." Modise and his colleagues are criticized for accepting this deal "with apparent equanimity." Then there is the matter of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. To secure cabinet consensus, "the ANC has agreed to have parts of the proceedings conducted in secret," and Robertson believes the ANC "may have erred substantially on the side of secrecy." "The ANC should be kept aware of the impetus for secrecy in government that lies within the national psyche, and the extent to which the country at large—and many of its surviving institutions—have become inured to covertness and even malevolent deception."

BUSINESS DAY

Affirmative Action—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 November in a page 14 editorial refers to Public Service Minister Zola Skweyiya's proposed retrenchment packages to "encourage white public servants to quit." About "40 percent of all service posts and most top positions are filled by old-guard South Africans, and there is an urgent political need to make public service staffing more representative of the population as a whole." However, "our public service remains palpably more efficient than those of many other countries at comparable stages of development. It is also significantly more honest and more committed to serving the country than are endemically corrupt services elsewhere. And this is despite allegations that whites are not co-operating over the reconstruction and development programme. If obstruction exists, is it due to racism or to demoralisation stemming from fears for job security and career prospects? Public and private sectors need constructive affirmative action, not tokenism." If the country is to succeed, "it needs the assurance that its public service will be staffed on merit in the near term as well as in the long term."

Angola**UNITA Sets Conditions for Signing Peace Accord***LD1011133494 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] At a news conference given in Paris a few moments ago, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] set its conditions for signing the peace accord. Paula Veram reports:

UNITA is prepared to sign the peace accord but there are conditions. At a news conference in Paris this morning, UNITA announced its conditions. First, the Angolan Government troops' offensives against all UNITA positions must stop. Second, the Luanda troops must withdraw to an acceptable perimeter of the city of Huambo. These are UNITA's imperative conditions in order to sign the accord.

South Africa's Mbeki: Frontline States Could Intervene*LD1011145494 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The frontline states are finding it difficult to accept that the Angolan peace process might be over. South African Vice President Thabo Mbeki revealed that President Nelson Mandela advocates joint intervention in Angola by southern African countries. Mandela is said to have discussed this with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.

[Correspondent Antonio Mateus] Savimbi will not go to Huambo, and the frontline states will do their utmost to prevent the Lusaka talks from collapsing. This was stated by General Kito, Angola's first ambassador in South Africa, and by South African Vice President Thabo Mbeki. In an exclusive interview to RTP and the LUSA news agency, Gen Kito guaranteed Savimbi's safety and said that only UNITA's [National Union for the total Independence of Angola] bad faith can prevent peace in Angola:

[Begin Kito recording] I do not believe that once UNITA felt the government army getting closer, its leadership stayed where it was. I do not believe it. The leadership was probably already not there and it must be somewhere fairly safe.

From our Angolan side I believe there is a feeling that it is necessary to end the war. I do not think the fact that Huambo fell into the hands of the government will cause UNITA to withdraw from the accords, or the process. [end recording]

Mbeki warned that the frontline states will do their utmost to ensure that the peace accord is signed on 15 November in Lusaka:

[Begin Mbeki recording in English with superimposed Portuguese translation] President Mandela himself was

in touch with the Zimbabwean foreign minister to discuss this matter. As a region we want to see the accord for Angola signed on the 15th [November]. If there is anything which threatens the signing of the accord and hence the peace process, I am certain that the region will take all the necessary measures under the leadership of President Mugabe. [end recording]

UNITA Says Lusaka Peace Accord Signing 'Impossible'*LD1011144394 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 10 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] The situation in Angola is still making the front page of African news today, with increasingly serious doubt hanging over the peace process. The agreement between the government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels is due to be signed next Tuesday [15 November] in principle, but the offensive launched by the regular army on UNITA's headquarters in Huambo threatens to jeopardize everything. [passage omitted]

The humanitarian organizations which initially announced the fall of Huambo yesterday are no longer able to confirm this. According to the UNITA rebels, Huambo has not fallen. This is what Alcides Sakala, UNITA's representative at the European Union, told Ghislaine Dupont earlier today:

[Begin recording] [Sakala] UNITA is actually holding control of the town of Huambo right up until now. We have control of the town.

[Dupont] In other words, the whole of the military staff which was in place in Huambo is inside the town, or is there fighting in the town?

[Sakala] There is fighting in the Caala region. The fighting is currently taking place 15km from the town of Huambo. The leadership of the party is in Huambo at this time.

[Dupont] Has part of the civilian population already fled the town?

[Sakala] Certainly, Madame, with shelling like that! You know that the town of Huambo has a population of about a million inhabitants—these people are not used to, are not prepared for this kind of shelling. It has become very difficult over the last month, at a time when the government has been using humanitarian aid as a tool—they really prevented the people of Huambo from receiving humanitarian aid. It is also the rainy season at the moment, and this causes many, many problems. [end recording]

[Announcer] Is this offensive by the regular army likely to prevent the signing of the peace agreement next Tuesday? Will the UNITA leaders make the journey to Lusaka? We have Alcides Sakala's reply:

[Begin recording] [Sakala] It is quite impossible for a UNITA delegation to go to Lusaka. It is impossible because people have to stand up to this offensive. Our problem is that...

[Dupont, interrupts] Is it nothing more than a logistic problem?

[Sakala] No, it is not a logistic problem, it is a matter of principle. There is war in Huambo. We have to defend the population, we have to defend lives. That is the problem. We believe that by taking this action the Luanda government has sabotaged the peace process in Angola.

[Dupont] On what conditions could you still agree to go to Lusaka next Tuesday?

[Sakala] If the government pulls back from the town of Huambo, then we are ready at any time to go to Lusaka.

[Dupont] Is that technically possible before next Tuesday?

[Sakala] That depends on the willingness of the Luanda government. We have said this very clearly: If the government pulls back from the town of Huambo, then we are ready to go to Lusaka.

[Dupont] So, if the troops pull back and halt the offensive on Huambo, then you will sign?

[Sakala] With great pleasure. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Alcides Sakala, UNITA's representative at the European Union, answering questions from Ghislaine Dupont.

Says Savimbi Not To Sign Accord

MB1011144194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 10 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] An Army General Staff source told the press that Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] have totally reoccupied the city of Huambo, at a time when the whereabouts of the main National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] generals are unknown. Unconfirmed reports say General Arlindo Chenda Ben-Ben, chief of General Staff for UNITA forces, is in Zaire. UNITA radio, Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan], reported this morning that clashes between Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and government forces are under way for control of Huambo, not admitting it already has been retaken by the FAA. Moreover, only the military government delegation is in Lusaka, where a meeting was scheduled to begin today between government forces and UNITA leaders. Vorgan also says that a meeting by the armies' general staffs will not be held in Lusaka, and [UNITA leader Jonas] Savimbi will not sign the accord on 15 November. Vorgan says everything is lost and the

government forces' offensive against Huambo has completely disqualified mediator Alioune Blondin Beye, the troika of observers, and UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali.

Savimbi Reportedly Withdraws to Jamba

MB111113494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South African intelligence sources believe that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi has returned to his wartime headquarters at Jamba in the remote southeast of Angola. A government source in Cape Town said there was nothing left of Dr. Savimbi's headquarters in Huambo. Dr. Savimbi is due to sign a peace agreement next week, but the government assault on Huambo has cast doubt on whether this will happen.

Reportedly En Route to Lusaka

MB1411062394 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 13 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] [Words indistinct] peace agreement between the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels. The ceremony is scheduled to be held on 15 November. A UNITA spokesman has told BBC that the delegation led by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi was on its way to the capital of Zambia, Lusaka, where the signing of the peace agreement will take place. The cease-fire will come into force two days after the signing of the agreement. Correspondents say that, following recent government forces advances, there have been doubts about Savimbi's participation in the talks.

UNITA Claims It Still Controls Huambo

LD1011133394 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1300 GMT 10 Nov 92

[FBIS Translated Text] We have Alcides Sakala, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] representative in Brussels, on the line. What is the latest information from Huambo?

[Sakala] The fighting continues. The situation is tense. The fighting is fierce, but we are in control of the city.

[Announcer] So you deny that government forces control the city.

[Sakala] No, they do not control the city. That is government propaganda.

[Announcer] If the government withdraws how long will you need to resume the negotiations?

[Sakala] When the government leaves Huambo, when it withdraws from the perimeter it occupies at the moment, the areas where fighting is occurring. As you know it all depends of the government's will. All depends on the government's will.

Demands MPLA Stop Attacks

*MB1111130094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The offensive ordered by the unelected president of Angola against the city of Huambo has already begun to produce negative effects for the Lusaka peace talks. To that end, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party military leaderships were supposed to have met in the Zambian capital yesterday, but (?the meeting fell through) because the UNITA military leadership is determined to defend the city of Huambo, the capital of Angola's Central Plateau [words indistinct] Eduardo dos Santos.

The MPLA-PT regime's team is led by Pedro Neto, the commander of the jet fighters, and Joao de Matos, People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] chief of General Staff, who is committed to the MPLA-PT's offensive against Huambo.

Meanwhile, UNITA's position is clear: It will cooperate toward the continuation of the peace process only if Eduardo dos Santos stops attacking UNITA positions throughout Angolan territory and in Huambo, in particular.

Government Halts Offensive Against UNITA

*MB1111131894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1300 GMT 11 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A leading Zambian official says the Angolan Government has agreed to call a halt to its offensive against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in a bid to save the peace process. Meanwhile, President Nelson Mandela has accepted an invitation from Zambian President Frederick Chiluba to attend an urgent summit meeting of southern African leaders on Angola.

Medicins Sans Frontier Representative Says Huambo 'Calm'

*MB1011181294 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 10 Nov 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Hopes of a peace agreement being signed in Lusaka by the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels on schedule next week have faded rapidly with the big government offensive on UNITA's headquarters at Huambo. UNITA is warning that it will boycott the ceremony unless the offensive ceases. The government says the peace process continues and claims outright control of the city, and in a nationwide speech, President Dos Santos has been unapologetic about the

Army's activities and has taken a hard line over what the government now demands from UNITA. [passage omitted]

Well, throughout the battle of Huambo, relief agencies working in the city have stayed put, but yesterday Medicins Sans Frontiers, MSF, was talking about withdrawing its personnel from the beleaguered city. On the line to Luanda, Peter Vanvelson asked MSF's representative Ronald Foucau what the situation was now when they were going to evacuate their people.

[Begin recording] [Foucau] They were supposed to be evacuated today and the operation which was supposed to be with a WFP [World Food Program] plane was canceled today for technical reasons, apparently it should be that the airstrip in the airport is not so good so they may have to fix it, but we hope that if it is not today it will be tomorrow.

[Vanvelson] And as far as you know the fighting for Huambo has now stopped, has it?

[Foucau] Yes, in fact the city is quite calm; you know, all night it was calm until now, today it was calm. The people could work, the population are going around the city, so it is not so bad. I mean, inside the city it is quite calm now.

[Vanvelson] Have your people been going into Huambo?

[Foucau] Well, they are moving very safely because we have to be very careful, you know, for security, and I don't think they started really some kind of evaluation. They might go and have contacts with the new administration and they are going step by step to try to meet, but I know they met some local people and the situation now is calm.

[Vanvelson] What do they say about the fighting for Huambo, was it fierce?

[Foucau] No, I think inside the city they were not really fighting. It seems to be something like one taking the place of the other.

[Vanvelson] So was it a kind of a peaceful takeover?

[Foucau] Well, inside the city, I believe yes, but around I can't say so.

[Vanvelson] And what do you expect to happen now in terms of humanitarian efforts, in terms of relief supplies being sent to Huambo?

[Foucau] Look, for what I know, most of the expert people are leaving because they need some rest and they are without any material to work, even clothes they are missing, everything, so most of them, they need to rest. To my knowledge only ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] will keep prisons [as heard] in Huambo for protection because this is a mandate and MSC, I mean, Medicins Sans Frontiers, we also stay, you know, one or two people, to keep prisons [as heard] and to try

and make a new evaluation, and as soon as possible we will try to send a plane to make a complete evaluation of the priorities in terms of needs of the population, so within a very few days we will start our [word indistinct] programs in Huambo, and hopefully next week it will be operational with all material and new staff. [end recording]

Army Said Preparing To Attack From Namibia

MB1111141694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1356
GMT 11 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek 11 Nov SAPA—Namibia's main opposition party alleged on Friday [11 November] that a 400-strong group of soldiers was gathered on the Namibian border ready to attack UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military headquarters at Jamba in southern Angola.

The information could not immediately be independently verified.

DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] President Mishake Muyongo, citing "very, very reliable sources", told a press conference the soldiers, of various nationalities and including 300 white men, had been transported to Rundu in northern Namibia by the Namibian Defence Force.

He accused the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] government of supporting Angola's ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] against UNITA in the dying days of Angola's war ahead of a ceasefire scheduled to be signed in Lusaka on Tuesday.

There was no immediate comment from the Namibian Government.

Unconfirmed reports from journalists close to the story said a successful reconnaissance raid had been carried out on Jamba on Thursday night in preparation for the main attack due at the weekend.

Government Denies Troops in Namibia

MB1111143194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1418
GMT 11 Nov 94

[By Jonathon Rees]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek 11 Nov SAPA—Namibia's main opposition party alleged on Friday that a 400-strong group of soldiers was gathered on the Namibian border ready to attack UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military headquarters at Jamba in southern Angola.

In a conflicting report, however, a source close to the Angolan Government said the men had been recruited in

South Africa to assist UNITA's defence of Jamba against an expected MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] attack.

Neither report could be independently verified.

He said a UNITA newsletter this week had used as a smokescreen allegations that the men were assisting the MPLA. "They are there in preparation to assist UNITA in Jamba," the source said.

DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] President Mishake Muyongo, citing "very, very reliable sources", told a press conference the soldiers, of various nationalities and including 300 white men, had been transported to Rundu in northern Namibia by the Namibian Defence Force.

He accused the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] government of supporting Angola's ruling MPLA against UNITA in the dying days of Angola's war ahead of a ceasefire scheduled to be signed in Lusaka on Tuesday.

There was no immediate comment from the Namibian Government.

Denies Stopping Clashes Before Accord

MB1211153394 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 12 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Angolan Government has denied that it has agreed to halt the fighting in the country pending the signing of a peace agreement with the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Lusaka on Tuesday [15 November].

Government spokesman Aldemiro da Conceicao described as untrue a statement by Zambian officials who said that the Angolan Government had agreed to a cease-fire in the run-up to the signing ceremony. A government offensive on the UNITA stronghold of Huambo is threatening the Angolan peace process while UNITA says it is not prepared to talk peace while it is under attack. The government has announced that it has captured Huambo but UNITA says that fierce fighting was still taking place in the city. There is still no sign in Lusaka of a UNITA military delegation which is due to hold talks with the Angolan Government on technical details of the planned cease-fire agreement.

In the meantime, the office of South African President Nelson Mandela says a summit meeting of the Frontline States is to be held in the Zambian capital on Monday if the Angolan peace process breaks down. President Mandela will attend the meeting but is also scheduled to attend the signing ceremony in Lusaka on Tuesday, if it takes place.

Santos Warns Against Repeating Bicesse Mistakes*MB1011154594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 10 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos has addressed the nation on the occasion of another national independence anniversary. The president of the Republic praised the Angolan people, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], and the National Police for their courage and spirit of sacrifice. He praised them for preventing chaos and reversing the situation in favor of the government and creating conditions for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflict. The Angolan head of state said the mistakes and irregularities observed in the implementation of the Bicesse Accords should not be allowed to be repeated.

[Begin Santos recording] We should not allow the mistakes and irregularities observed in the implementation of the Bicesse Accords to be repeated, closing our eyes to uncurbed movement of weapons and rounds of ammunition and the organization of true war (?promoters) within our cities. The demilitarization of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] must be effective and total. It must exercise its activity in conformity with the law of political parties, and the security of its members should be guaranteed under the terms defined in the accords.

At the appropriate time, the people must cooperate with the government in order to collect all firearms that are illegally in the hands of civilians and help to drastically neutralize crime, which is increasing at an alarming rate. They must equally render other kinds of assistance, either through associations or other organizational forms, to help the state restore peace and encourage the participation of citizens in the nation's life. It is only in this way that we can create an atmosphere of peace and security favorable to the free movement of people and goods and guarantee the return to normal productive and commercial activity.

It is our desire that the various existing political parties should play a fundamental role not only in mobilizing and preparing citizens, within the framework of their respective political projects, but also in educating their members to respect other people's views and to defend their ideals without resorting to violence and anti-democratic methods.

All these civic actions obviously imply the existence of an open, pluralistic, and participative media that will reflect the greatest possible diversity of views and promote tolerance and mutual respect, without evidently endangering the exercise of responsible criticism. Only in this way, will we be able to, in a creative and constructive manner, find out what unites us (?despite) any differences of secondary importance. Unity in diversity is the best way of rediscovering our wealth as a nation formed by various ethnic and linguistic groups,

various cultures and regions, with different usages and customs, religious beliefs, and political and ideological convictions, giving our people their own identity at the level of our continent and the world. [end recording]

Beye Believes MPLA, UNITA To Choose Peace*MB1111074694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team has not arrived in the Zambian capital. In any event, the delegations of the government, the United Nations, and the troika of peace process observers thought it would be a good idea to hold a meeting. UNITA's absence has not been officially communicated to UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, the mediator at the peace talks.

[Begin recording] [Beye recording, in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] I must tell you that it was the two delegations that decided that they must meet again in Lusaka for this military meeting. So far, I have not had any indication to the contrary—in other words, that they will not be going to Lusaka.

[Unidentified correspondent] If Mr. Blondin Beye would allow me, I would like to ask another question. Reports reached me today—and I would like to know if you can confirm them—that the peace accord will be signed on the 15th [date as heard] and that the military leadership will eventually meet after that date, perhaps on the 17th?

[Beye] I cannot comment on the reports you received. I am a senior international officer. I am in touch with the delegations from the two sides, and those are my sources. I do not have any other information on that matter.

[Correspondent] But if the military teams do not meet, will the accord still be signed on the 15th?

[Beye] I cannot replace the government or the UNITA teams. They are the sides negotiating the accord. I am the mediator, that is all.

[Correspondent] Do you think the accord is under threat at this stage?

[Beye] There can be threats before the process is over. Be that as it may, I am still convinced that the government and UNITA have chosen the path of peace to settle the Angolan conflict. [end recording]

Luanda Radio Reports Seizure of M'banza Congo*MB1211194994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Republic's flag has been hoisted in M'banza Congo, capital of Zaire Province. Cited by the Portuguese news agency LUSA, a military source confirmed that government forces seized the city on 11 November. State authority has been reinstated in Nzeto and Soyo, Zaire Province, after being under

occupation by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola rebels for more than a year.

TV Provides Text of 'Immediate' Truce Offer

MB1311210794 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Nov 94

["Declaration" issued by the Angolan Government on 13 November—place not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] The government of the Republic of Angola hereby conveys its belief that with the signing of the Lusaka Protocol the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] teams have opened a new path for the Republic of Angola to restore the peace and stability the country lost in the wake of the postelectoral conflict. The Lusaka Protocol gave continuity and will lead to the definitive conclusion of the Lusaka Protocol, requiring the holding of a meeting between the government and UNITA chiefs of General Staff as well as the formal signing of the Lusaka Protocol. [sentence as heard]

The Angolan Government believes that within this context it will be necessary to establish a climate of trust so the political understanding reached in Lusaka can be concluded once and for all. Within this context, the Angolan Government hereby solemnly declares its willingness to go along with the immediate establishment of a nationwide truce. To that end, the first item the Angolan Armed Forces team and the UNITA military delegation must agree on is the day and hour when the truce will take effect.

The government of the Republic of Angola hereby reaffirms that it was important to have initialed the Lusaka Protocol and it calls on the international community to back its political initiative and peace efforts.

President's Message to Nation Examines Economic Issues

MB1011171594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 10 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed the nation today on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of independence, which is marked on 11 November. In his message to the nation, the Angolan head of state spoke about the present political and military situation [words indistinct] Lusaka Protocol. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also spoke about the national economy:

[Begin Santos recording] We need to relaunch economic activity based on economic [word indistinct] and our country's objective conditions to overcome the serious crisis we are currently experiencing. This crisis has been dragging on for many years, not only because of war but also because of some mistakes in the implementation of the economic plan approved by the government.

It is an undeniable fact that we have been experiencing a continuous and serious deterioration of the country's economic and social situation, reflected in the people's purchasing power and the subsequent [words indistinct].

Despite the interruption of the consolidation of the process of reforms that was successfully being carried out since 1991, we can say that the emergency plan fulfilled its main objectives since we thwarted the attempts by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to obtain power by force of arms or to totally block government activity and the national economic life. What is more, the government was able to draft an economic and social program for 1994 whose main objective was to continue and consolidate the process of economic reforms, within the framework of the implementation of the electoral program of the winning party in the elections and [words indistinct] as much as possible, in an economy seriously shaken by the previous situation of emergency and continued war.

Unfortunately and contrary to our expectations, the government's economic and social program has not yet been able to reverse this situation. The main difficulties hindering its concrete implementation result mainly from the absence of [words indistinct] of action and a correct definition of actions best suited to each stage that a transitional economy like ours must necessarily go through.

Observing the situation from outside, for example, one gets the impression that the only and most important measure of the program is to constantly devalue our currency, the kwanza, which is not true. This situation led in practice to an absence of a rigorous and effective definition of the rules of the game and a code of conduct, and a subsequent and serious management and control crisis [words indistinct] utilization of the country's resources was equally seriously affected by this situation [words indistinct] people's needs and the defense of the national productive apparatus. [end recording]

Mozambique

Official Gives UNITA's Conditions To Sign Accord

MB1011182294 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 10 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Reports from Paris say that Marcelino Sangene, representative of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in France, gave assurances at a news conference today that his movement is ready to sign the peace accord under some conditions. Sangene said there are two imperative conditions—the suspension of government troops' offensive against UNITA positions and the withdrawal of these troops to an acceptable perimeter on the outskirts of the city of Huambo, UNITA's military headquarters.

CNE Chairman: Election Results Within 3 Days

MB1311191494 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 13 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In a 13 November news conference in Maputo, Dr. Brazao Mazula, chairman of the National Elections Commission [CNE], promised that the election results will be announced within the next three days. Votes already have been counted from 7,411 poll station tables, or 79 percent of the tables. CNE Chairman Dr. Brazao Mazula also said it has been found that elections were held in an atmosphere of normality and calm. Explaining delays in the publication of results, the CNE chairman said that five percent of the presidential vote and six percent of the legislative vote were null and void. He also noted there had been a number of mistakes, irregularities, and complaints that had to be examined. By 1600 today, the map of the results from 7,411 polling station tables was as follows:

[Begin Mazula recording] The following are the results in the legislative elections so far:

Patriotic Alliance—71,672 votes or 1.89 percent;

Mozambican National Union—26,008 votes or 0.69 percent;

Labor Party—19,499 votes or 0.52 percent;

Mozambique United Front—50,893 votes, or 1.34 percent;

Mozambique Liberation Front—1,731,058 votes or 45.74 percent;

Social, Liberal, and Democratic Party—58,424 votes or 1.54 percent;

Mozambique Independent Party—39,208 votes or 1.04 percent;

Mozambique National Resistance—1,410,951 votes or 37.28 percent;

Democratic Renewal Party—32,414 votes or 0.86 percent;

Democratic Congress Party—39,455 votes or 1.04 percent;

Mozambique Democratic Party—27,160 votes or 0.72 percent;

Mozambique People's Progress Party—38,075 votes or 1.01 percent;

National Convention Party—46,073 votes or 1.22 percent;

Democratic Union—194,021 or 5.13 percent.

The following are the results in the presidential elections so far:

Maximo Diogo Jose Dias—87,005 votes or 2.21 percent;

Carlos Jose Maria Jeque—25,720 votes or 0.65 percent;

Casimiro Miguel Nhamithambo—23,871 votes or 0.61 percent;

Mario Carlos Machel—17,309 votes or 0.44 percent;

Carlos Alexandre dos Reis—89,305 votes or 2.26 percent;

Afonso Makacho Dhlakama—1,310,247 votes or 33.23 percent;

Ya-qub Neves Salomao Sibindy—35,629 votes or 0.90 percent;

Padimbe Kamati Andrea—17,348 votes, or 0.44 percent;

Domingos Antonio Mascarenhas Arouca—28,639 votes or 0.73 percent;

Vasco Campira Momboya Alfazema—44,130 votes or 1.12 percent;

Whelia Monakacho Ripua—106,298 votes, or 2.70 percent;

Joaquim Alberto Chissano—2,157,673 votes or 54.72 percent.

This data is still provisional. [passage omitted]

Zambia

UNITA Delegation Says Luanda Violating Peace

MB1411113294 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 14 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A delegation from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola arrived in Lusaka late this morning for talks with the Angolan Government on the final details of a peace agreement to be signed tomorrow.

However, on arrival the delegation immediately accused the Luanda Government of violating the pending peace pact. UNITA General Secretary Eugenio Manuvakola demanded that the UN do something about the alleged violation. He said he did not know if UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi would go to Lusaka for the signing and refused to speculate on whether the agreement was still on track. On Sunday, Angolan state radio quoted a government statement as saying Luanda was ready for an immediate truce.

The Zimbabwean and South African Governments said on Monday the presidents of the two countries and other regional leaders still plan to go to Lusaka to witness the signing of the agreement aimed at ending the nearly 20-year-long civil war.

Preparatory Accord Meeting Held Without UNITA

MB1011191894 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The preparatory meeting which was to work out the modalities for the Angolan peace accord signing ceremony started today at Mulungushi International Conference Center without the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegation. The Angolan Government delegation, which flew into Lusaka yesterday, was this afternoon locked in a meeting with the United Nations officials despite the UNITA delegation having not shown up. Sources at the hotel where the UNITA delegation has been (?staying) for the past 11 months, confirmed that they have not checked in, although the group was expected yesterday. Angola's UNITA said yesterday that they will continue peace efforts if the government stops assaults on the rebels' stronghold at Huambo.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe 'Hopeful' About Angolan Peace Accord

MB1111130494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 11 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] London Nov 11 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Frontline States, on Friday [11 November] said he was hopeful an Angolan peace accord would be signed in Lusaka on Tuesday as planned, ZIANA News Agency reports.

"But one must not expect that the mere signing itself will be the principal instrument of bringing peace. It is an expression of desire of the parties involved to work for peace in their country," Mr Mugabe said in an interview in London.

Mr Mugabe has already made plans to attend the signing ceremony, the culmination of protracted negotiations steered by the United Nations special representative in Angola Mr Alioune Blondin Beye.

Mr Mugabe, who chairs an Organisation of African Unity task force on Angola, is expected to help in a bid to salvage the Angolan peace deal, which the rebel movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] this week said it would not sign because of an attack on the town of Huambo by government forces.

The Gambia**Vice President Reports on Foiled Attempted Coup***AB1111082594 Paris AFP in English 0821 GMT
11 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Banjul, Nov 11 (AFP)—An attempt to topple the Gambian military regime was foiled overnight, Vice President Sana Sabally announced Friday [11 November].

He told state radio that several soldiers were killed in the rebellion, without giving further details. The regime took power in July.

The situation in Banjul streets was reported calm Friday morning.

Leader of Coup Attempt Killed; Banjul 'Under Control'*AB111190094 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 11 Nov 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There was apparently big trouble in The Gambia overnight. It seems there was a coup attempt against the fledgling military government of Lieutenant Yahya Jammeh. Forces loyal to Lt. Jammeh foiled the bid and today, the vice president of the AFPRC [Armed Forces Ruling Council], Sana Sabally, went on the radio to put the citizens minds at rest.

[Begin Sabally recording] A few officers of the GNA [Gambia National Army], staged a coup last night at the hour of 0300. In the ghastly coup, it has failed and the situation has been taken care of. Normal life has resumed the way it supposed to be. We apologize to the residents of (?Bakao) especially and its immediate surroundings for a sleepless night last night. We thank you very much fellow Gambians. [end recording]

So apologies for the noisy fighting at the (?Bakao) Barracks in Banjul and there are reports of deaths and injuries.

On the line to Banjul, Timothy Ecott asked Ibrahima Sisay editor of the DAILY OBSERVER, what the latest was on the coup attempt.

[Begin recording] [Sisay] Well, a statement has just come from the office of the chairman and head of state that some officers of the Gambian national Armed Forces were trying to overthrow the government of the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council and in the event, three lost their lives and among those killed, is one Lt. Bassiru Barrow who was the leader of the coup. And in fact he was also the commander of the 1st Battalion of the Gambian National Army [GNA].

[Ecott] Are anymore details emerging about what exactly happened in the barracks and how many people may still be at large?

[Sisay] Well, these people actually had the intention really to take over the military barracks in (?Bakao) and then proceed to the State House in Banjul where the head of state is being housed and unseat his government and then install a military government with no civilian. In fact the document found with them indicate that they also had the intention of burning the petrol stations in Banjul so that Banjul will turn into ashes.

[Ecott] Presumably this information is the government's version of events at this stage?

[Sisay] Yes. All that we know so far came from the office of chairman and definitely is the government's side of the story.

[Ecott] Have anymore details emerged about exactly what military action took place at the barracks in the early hours?

[Sisay] All that we know was that the shooting started at 3 am in the morning and it went up to 0700. It was a real fight.

[Ecott] And what is the atmosphere in Banjul this evening? Have things calmed down?

[Sisay] Well Tim, we should thank God, definitely. Life has returned to normalcy and definitely if you go to Banjul, you yourself will see that everything is under control. People are talking, people are going to the market, people are drinking the normal atara [local drink] we have here and in fact I was going to my office this morning and I saw even some tourists going out. Definitely, things are under control and we thank God for that. [end recording]

Former President Denies Connection With Coup Attempt*AB111193594 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 11 Nov 94*

[From the "Focus On Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The man ousted by Lieutenant Jammeh, President Sir Dawda Jawara, has vowed to get rid of the AFPRC [Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council] and has been trying to drum up support to remove them. Sir Dawda is in England at the moment. Robin White called him up and asked him if he had anything to do with last night's coup attempt in Banjul:

[Begin Jawara recording] I have nothing whatsoever to do with this. It came as a very big surprise to me this morning when I heard the news and I am still waiting for details of this.

[White] Would you like this coup to have succeeded?

[Jawara] Well, I do not know what would have been the effect of this coup, because I do not know ...[pauses] I have no details about this, who was leading it and for what purpose it was done, whether it would have been to the benefit of The Gambia or not, I really do not know.

[White] It is said that there was a Lt. Barrow involved in it.

[Jawara] A lieutenant who?

[White] Barrow.

[Jawara] Barrow. Barrow, I do not know. The name does not (?strike) a bell.

[White] You said you had nothing to do with this but you had been trying to drum up support, I think, to get rid of this government?

[Jawara] Yes, but that was mainly to negotiate with them to let them see that the action they have taken so far, really, is to the detriment of their country. They claimed to be patriotic and I would have appealed to their patriotism, if it is true that they are patriotic, to restore this country to constitutionality, so that the country's slide into chaos and destruction will be stopped.

[White] You have been journeying, I think, in West Africa. Is that right?

[Jawara] Yes, I have visited Ghana and Nigeria recently, last week.

[White] And what were you asking the Nigerians and the Ghanaians to do?

[Jawara] Well, to seek their support in whatever way, for example the Commonwealth's secretariat has been trying to bring up a program whereby the junta would enter into negotiations and I have started these negotiations even on the ship the day after the coup, to let them reason and to agree to return the country to legality, so that our country would not suffer the international isolation which was bound to come.

[White] So, you would like to do some kind of deal with Jammeh.

[Jawara] Well, if it is in the national interest, yes.

[White] Would you agree yourself to step down in the interest, if he were to agree for instance to hand over power very quickly to a civilian government?

[Jawara] Well, I do not need to go into those minor details. The best thing would have been for the junta to recognize that in The Gambia, we had a democratically elected government in free and fair elections, and I am sure I could have a role to play in such a situation, because of my standing in the country and internationally to steer the country back to legality, and leading to free and fair elections as soon as possible. We do not even need to wait for the end of my term as president in 1997. We do not even need to wait for that and I can

assure you that once free and fair elections, I mean when we get to the stage of free and fair elections, I do not contemplate standing for election again.

[White] You said you has nothing at all to do with this alleged coup attempt. Do you have a coup attempt up your own sleeves if things do not go according to what you want?

[Jawara] A coup attempt?

[White] Yes.

[Jawara] No, no, I do not have any such plans at all.

[White] You have no military designs whatsoever?

[Jawara] I have no military designs whatsoever. [end recording]

Slight Damage at Army Barracks Observed

*AB1211184894 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 12 Nov 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gambia's military junta, which came to power in a coup only three months ago, appears itself to have survived a coup attempt early yesterday morning. According to the leader of the AFPRC [Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council] government, the coup leader, the commander of the First Infantry Battalion, was killed with two of his colleagues by forces loyal to the AFPRC. The fighting took place at Bakao Military Barracks, just 14 km from the center of the capital, Banjul. Ibrahima Sisay, editor of the DAILY OBSERVER, has been trying to find out more details. Timothy Ecott asked him what he found out.

[Begin recording] [Sisay] Well, Tim, this morning, actually, I went to the military barracks in Bakao, where the incident took place, to see for myself, you know, to assess the damage of things, but to my surprise there isn't much damage actually done.

[Ecott] But, during the coup attempt or countercoup attempt, there was a lot of firing, people heard explosions. You saw no damage to the barracks at all?

[Sisay] Yes, in fact, it came as a shock, because I was in my room when the attempted coup was made, and I could hear the shooting, which, of course started from 0300 to 0700, but when I went to assess, you know, the measure of the damage at the military barracks, I was surprised. Actually, not much damage really has been done.

[Ecott] But, what are people in Banjul saying today about what happened yesterday? Have they forgotten about this incident? Are they getting back to life as normal?

[Sisay] Actually, life is returning back to normalcy, but there is one problem in the mind of most people, that is: Who actually died during the shooting? I mean, I went to

the dead house, where dead bodies are kept, and I saw a lot of families in the, you know, in the open wondering as to who actually died. So, we don't actually know, apart from Lieutenant Barrow, who else died. And, every family, who has got relatives at the barracks, is concerned. Everybody is concerned as to really who has died.

[Ecott] So, are you saying that people in Banjul do not believe that only three people were killed as the government says?

[Sisay] Well, definitely, for the death toll, what we have is definitely conflicting, because one of our correspondents went to the military barracks this morning and he was told by a senior officer at the Bakao Barracks that the death toll was about eight. So, what we have, definitely, is conflicting; and we are yet to get an independent confirmation.

[Ecott] And, has the government or has Lieutenant Jammeh made any further public statement on what happened?

[Sisay] Not yet, but we do hope that he will make another statement. [end recording]

Authorities Release Nine Former Ministers

AB0911214594 Paris AFP in French 2031 GMT 9 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Banjul, 9 Nov (AFP)—Nine of the 10 ministers of President Dawda Jawara's regime who were arrested on 6 November in Banjul on the orders of the new head of state, Lieutenant Yahya Jammeh, were released this evening, it was learned from official sources in The Gambian capital.

Former Agriculture Minister Omar Jialloy is still being detained, the same sources pointed out. According to official Gambian radio, the 10 ministers were accused of having had contacts with the press since the 22 July coup that brought Lt. Jammeh to power. This is the third arrest of members of the former head of state's regime which was toppled in a bloodless coup by four junior officers aged less than 30 years.

Liberia

Talks Adjourned for 10 Days; Parties To Consult Supporters

AB1211191894 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Government of Ghana says a large measure of common ground has been established after about two weeks of discussions with the Liberian warring factions and other interested organizations on the modalities for the implementation of the Akosombo accord. As a result, it has been possible to articulate definite proposals for further consideration.

A statement signed by the minister of defense, Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu, said in order to facilitate an early agreement it has been agreed to adjourn the talk for 10 days to enable all parties to consult their supporters and followers. It is intended that all the parties will return to Accra on the 20th of this month to complete the negotiations.

The statement said the government is encouraged by the attendance of the interested parties and the constructive spirit they exhibited during the talks. This, in its view, augurs well for the success of the negotiations. The statement appeals to the warring factions to stop all hostilities in order to create a conducive atmosphere for success and to facilitate humanitarian assistance to the suffering people of Liberia.

Ghanaian Foreign Minister on Adjournment of Talks

AB1311192394 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 13 Nov 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The talks between the warring factions of Liberia, which have been going on in Ghana all week, have been suspended until 20 November to allow the various delegations to go home and consult. They have been discussing the Akosombo Accord, which was signed in September by Charles Taylor, Alhaji Koromah, and Hezekiah Bowen, and it should have led to a cease-fire and a new government council. It never got off the ground, though, and this week in Accra, delegates have been looking at an alternative set of proposals apparently based on talks between President Rawlings and each of the factions. So on the line to Accra, Timothy Ecott asked Ghana's foreign minister, Obed Asamoah, what the key elements of the new proposals were:

[Begin recording] [Asamoah] Well, I mean there are two main aspects of this problem right now. We have the political aspect, that is the kind of institutions that we should have in the interim pending the elections for a constitutional government. Then we have the military aspect involving encampment, disarmament, and, you know, the provision of the sort of incentives that will enable combatants to disarm.

[Ecott] Does the new set of conditions include the setting up of a new transitional government?

[Asamoah] Well, I think that it is quite inevitable that there would be some changes in the current situation. But I cannot go into the specifics because we have asked everybody to go and think about the matters that have arisen in connection with that, and then when we resume in a week's time we will then go into detail and finalize matters.

[Ecott] There were fears, following the last meeting of the Liberian factions in Akosombo, that what they were

talking about was going to dislodge a civilian administration and put in some kind of a military coalition junta. Do you think the new talks have resolved that kind of controversy or will it start off afresh?

[Asamoah] I think that we have dispelled those notions. That idea really came from a misunderstanding of the Akosombo Accord and a misreading of the situation. You know, during Akosombo, the three groups: The NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] and the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] had stated the position, and even before the talks were concluded, the position taken by the three, you know, was sent to Liberia and put across as though that would be the conclusion of the conference. In the end, what we had didn't involve a military junta at all, you know. So I think that those who have been here and who have listened to an explanation of the basis of Akosombo Accord are quite satisfied that it did not, you know, create a military junta.

[Ecott] I mean, from your tone and the way you are describing these recent talks, it sounds like plain sailing.

[Asamoah, laughing] No, far from it. It is not plain sailing. We have had some difficulties, but, you know, when you try to explain the basis of certain actions and people realize that your motivation is really ... [pauses] is pure and that you are trying as much as possible to help arrive at an agreement, their attitude changes and I think this is what we have seen. We have had difficulties, of course, I mean, and there are some differences still to be reconciled. But I believe that the atmosphere here has been good and it is very encouraging and we hope that there will be a breakthrough. [end recording]

Nigeria

Constitutional Conference Revises Work Completion Schedule

AB1011191094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The constitutional conference has adopted a revised timetable for the completion of its work. Under it, the conference has set a target date of 8 December for the conclusion of the consideration of the reports of the committees. The Constitution Drafting Committee has been directed to produce a draft Constitution not later than three weeks from 8 December. Copies of the draft will be circulated to delegates before they reconvene on 9 January next year to finalize the draft Constitution.

After a closed-door session, the deputy chairman, Retired Mr. Justice Mamman Nasir, who presided, said that the revision of the revised timetable was to produce a good written Constitution for future governments. He announced that the conference had decided to sit from 9 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon without break.

Government Official on Political Parties, ECOMOG Withdrawal

AB1411113894 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 14 Nov 94

[Text] Nigerians have been urged to exercise patience with the delegates of the National Constitutional Conference to enable them to produce the best democratic system for Nigeria. The secretary to the Government, Alhaji Aminu Saleh, made the appeal on a Voice of Nigeria program yesterday while reviewing one year of General Sani Abacha's administration. Alhaji Aminu said that political associations would start in January 1995, after which political parties would be formed before registration of voters and elections could take place. He said even then the Constitution being drafted by the constitutional conference may be amended by the military government. Alhaji Aminu maintained that the mandate given to the conference did not go beyond the submission of a draft constitution to the Provisional Ruling Council.

The secretary to the government confirmed reports that Nigeria will withdraw from the West African peace-keeping operation in Liberia [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG] but added that the withdrawal will be gradual in view of the efforts being made internally by the Liberian people to resolve their crisis.

Regime Says Abiola Treason Offense 'Not Bailable'

AB1411072094 Paris AFP in English 2140 GMT 13 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Nov 13 (AFP)—Nigeria's military junta said Sunday [13 November] it had refused to heed a court order to free Moshood Abiola because the jailed opposition leader was charged with an offence punishable by death, namely treason, and thus not bailable.

The government refused to release Abiola on bail in compliance with the 4 November order issued by the Federal Appeal Court in Kaduna, northern Nigeria, and filed an appeal to challenge the ruling in the Supreme Court.

Government secretary Alhaji Aminu Saleh said in an interview Sunday afternoon on Voice of Nigeria radio: "We have every right to ... appeal if the court decision is not ... according to the laws of Nigeria. "The law said that (Abiola's) offence was punishable by death, and under our laws any offence punishable by death is not bailable conditionally or unconditionally."

Abiola, detained since 23 June, has been charged with treason, an offence punishable under Nigerian law either by death or life imprisonment.

He was arrested 12 days after he declared himself president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of

Nigeria on the basis of June 1993 presidential elections he was widely believed to have won. The poll was voided by the military.

Saleh's interview came four days ahead of the 17 November first anniversary of General Sani Abacha's accession to power as junta head. Saleh said the duration of Abacha's regime would be determined by the Nigeria's ongoing Constitutional Conference on the transition to civilian rule and the parliamentary system it recommended.

The conference, inaugurated in Abuja by Abacha in June, has fixed 8 December as the concluding date for debates on reports being submitted to it by its committees.

The final report of the conference will be submitted to the Provisional Ruling Council, the highest decision-making body, for ratification.

Nigeria's pro-democracy forces, which have demanded Abiola's installation at the head of a civilian government, have dismissed the conference as a farce.

Official: Abiola Trial Appeal To Be Heard in Jan

*AB1111110594 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT
11 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Nov 11 (AFP)—Nigeria's Federal Court of Appeal will hear a suit filed by jailed opposition leader Moshood Abiola to halt his trial for treason on 9 January next year, a judicial source said Friday [11 November].

The appeal court in the northern town of Kaduna a week ago ordered Abiola's release on bail, but General Sani Abacha's military junta has not complied and has appealed to the supreme court.

Abiola is challenging the competence of the federal court specially set up in the capital Abuja to try him for an alleged offence committed in Lagos, where he was arrested in June after proclaiming himself head of state.

The Moslem millionaire politician also declared himself commander-in-chief of the armed forces on the strength of presidential elections he was presumed to have won a year earlier before the poll was voided by the military.

In another development, a national conference set up by the junta as part of its own announced plan to restore power to elected civilians is due to produce a draft new constitution in January, official radio reported.

Delegates to the National Constitutional Conference (NCC) on Thursday set the target date of 8 December to conclude ongoing debates on reports being submitted by the 18 different committees of the conference, the radio said.

The NCC would then go into recess, but a special committee will go to work to produce, not later than two

weeks after 8 December, a draft constitution to be adopted by the delegates when they re-convene on 9 January, the report said.

Abiola supporters and pro-democracy activists have boycotted the conference, which was inaugurated by Abacha in Abuja on 27 July and had been scheduled to end its work on 27 October.

The junta, which considers the NCC a cornerstone of its programme to restore democracy, has said that the tenure of the regime would be determined by the conference.

The final report of the conference will be submitted to Abacha's Provisional Ruling Council, the highest decision-making body, for ratification.

The regime seized power on 17 November last year following the resignation of Ernest Shonekan, head of an unelected government put in place the previous August by former junta leader General Ibrahim Babangida as he stepped down.

It was the Babangida regime that annulled the presidential poll, alleging irregularities, although international observers had billed it free and fair.

Interview With Abacha Adviser on Abiola Detention

*AB1011120794 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 10 Nov 94*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chief Moshood K.O. Abiola, media magnate, multimillionaire businessman, and most importantly, the man who is widely believed to have won last year's presidential elections, is still in jail, in spite of an appeal court order to release him on bail last Friday [4 November]. Chief Abiola has become something of a thorn in the side of Nigeria's military regime, but in spite of popular pressure to release him from detention, the authorities will not relent. Kajir Ahmed called Dr. Auwalu Yadudu, special adviser to General Sani Abacha, to find out why:

[Begin recording] [Yadudu] The court order was issued on Friday, the 4th of this month. That very day the solicitor general of the Federation filed two motions: One, asking that the order of the court be stayed—meaning that it cannot be carried out, that the situation that existed before the order be maintained—two, appealing against a judgment—that he considered to be wrong in many respects—that the chief is being detained in accordance with the law of the land.

[Ahmed] Some sources have indicated that you have not actually filed the appeal.

[Yadudu] The solicitor general had filed an appeal against the judgment with 10 grounds of appeal and specified why the state is dissatisfied with the ruling.

[Ahmed] Why is that you have refused to release Abiola on bail? What is the problem?

[Yadudu] The problem is that, just as he was dissatisfied with the ruling of a lower court, so is the government dissatisfied with the ruling of the appeal court. And, the legal system in Nigeria, as elsewhere, permits a party aggrieved over a decision to ask that that order be stayed, so the government is not doing anything which not known to law.

[Ahmed] But, aren't these just delaying tactics to keep Abiola off the streets?

[Yadudu] First of all, it is not delaying tactics. If anybody is delaying tactics it is the counsel to Abiola. Abiola was granted bail way back in September, he declined it. He said he did not apply for it, yet he came again and asked for another bail, and that that bail be discharged. Again, if you may recall, he it was who had asked the lower court to stay all proceedings. If you ask a court to stay proceedings you cannot complain about delays.

[Ahmed] But, the first bail that was granted to Abiola was conditional.

[Yadudu] I don't know what a conditional bail is from one which is unconditional. Every bail order, every court order is conditional. The one that he has just been given is also conditional. It is [words indistinct] in that he shall do nothing to disturb the peace of this country.

[Ahmed] What about the reports we have been receiving that he is suffering from ill health? Are you people concerned about that?

[Yadudu] Well, everybody is concerned the health of every individual in this country. However, if an accused person is sick, he knows or his counsels know that (?they have reason) to make the court know about that. All they could have done was to bring a motion to court saying that this man is sick, asking for whatever relief the court could grant. So, when you are under detention and you are under detention under the court's orders, that offers (?a channel) for you to say that you are sick or you are not sick in the courtroom. He chose not to do that....

[Ahmed, interrupting] Are you saying if is Abiola's lawyer was to appeal formally to the court and show that his client is really suffering from ill health that the government would consider releasing him on that account?

[Yadudu] Now, if he appeals to court to say that, I am sick, I want to do this or that, it is for the court to say, yes, you can do this or that; not for government to say, no, you can't do that or you cannot do this. [end recording]

Abacha Urges Nigerians To Contribute to National Progress

AB1211184594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 12 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, says the military administration is determined to leave behind policies that would address the

realities of the present time and the aspirations of the society. Gen. Abacha was addressing the graduation of Course 16 of the National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru, near Jos.

Gen. Abacha reiterated that the country is at a trial time and called on Nigerians from both public and private sectors of the economy to contribute to move the country forward. The head of state maintained that to move Nigeria forward, we must work together and be prepared to listen to divergent views, opinions, and sentiments being expressed from all segments of our society. He contended that democracy meant concentration, tolerance, and sacrifice for the implementation of policies and programs. [passage omitted]

Government Says 'No Political Prisoners' in Nigeria

AB1111210594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 11 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Federal Government has reacted to the spate of biased reports and incorrect accounts on developments in Nigeria by some foreign organizations, one of which is Amnesty International. Government says Amnesty International has been blurred in its vision to the extent that it has now become a propaganda mouthpiece for Nigerian pro-democracy activists abroad and acts inconsistent with its human rights posture.

Government denies the report that the Nigerian Government is jailing hundreds and killing dozens of its opponents. It says it is committed to upholding and respecting civil liberties, human rights, and rule of law. Government says there are no political prisoners in Nigeria and neither has anyone been killed nor detained for political reasons.

As it is in all civilized societies, it says, people who run foul of the law are made to undergo normal processes in the law courts. The Federal Government believes that Amnesty International will serve its audience better if it avails itself of the opportunity to visit Nigeria and interact with Nigerians rather than relying on misguided accounts of events in the country from abroad.

Conference Approves Advisory Council of Traditional Rulers

AB0911200094 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 9 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Constitutional Conference has approved the establishment of a Federal Council of Traditional Rulers to act as an advisory body to the Federal Government. The conference agreed that membership of the council should comprise three traditional rulers from each state which should meet every three months. The amendment for the establishment of the council was proposed by the chairman of the Imo State

Council of Traditional Rulers, Chief Omu Ogbunike, and was upheld by the conference after a voice vote.

Meanwhile, a member of the conference commission, Alhaji Shehu Malami, has suggested the reduction of states in the federation to nine and the scrapping of local governments. Speaking with newsmen in Kano, Alhaji Shehu Malami explained that the present economic situation in the country had made it necessary to reduce government expenses and lay a solid foundation for development and industrial growth. Alhaji Shehu Malami pointed out that some of the existing states and local government depended entirely on federal government grants to function, thereby subjecting the government to overexpenditure. He advised the Federal Government not to succumb to agitations for the creation of more states because such an action was irrelevant to the present reality in the country.

Bakassi Said Stable; Commerce With Cameroon Improves

AB0911185994 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 9 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Commercial activities between Nigeria and Cameroon in the disputed Bakassi peninsula are on the increase following an improvement in the security situation. According to reports, the fear of war between the two countries has also reduced.

The director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, confirmed that some Cameroonian students in Nigerian institutions, who left for home in the wake of the crisis, have returned to the country.

Brig. Chijuka described the situation in Bakassi as stable and said that Nigerian soldiers stationed in the area were still at their locations. He said they would remain there to protect Nigerian citizens from further harassment by Cameroonian gendarmes.

Fuel Scarcity Reported in Benue State

AB1111222094 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 11 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Benue State, long queues of vehicles have resurfaced at filling stations as a result of fuel scarcity. Our correspondent in Makurdi reports that only four of the 15 filling stations now sell fuel to motorists. Some motorists interviewed expressed concern over the situation which they described as disturbing. They appealed to the task force on petroleum monitoring to ensure availability of fuel to boost transportation in the state. When contacted, the chairman of the task force, Squadron Leader Yakubu Bagiro, expressed dismay over the scarcity. Squadron Leader Bagiro said officials of the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] [words indistinct] had assured him of adequate stock of the commodity during a visit to the premises. He warned petroleum dealers in the state against acts likely to sabotage smooth distribution of the commodity.

Chief of Naval Staff Views Importance of Ibaka Base

AB0911222394 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 9 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The chief of naval staff, Rear Admiral Mike Akhigbe, says the naval base at Ibaka in Akwa Ibom State is an important project to the Federal Government because of its proximity to Bakassi peninsula. He was briefing the state administrator, Lieutenant Colonel Yakubu Bako, during his tour of naval establishments and facilities in the state. Correspondent Christie Andrew has more on this:

[Begin Andrew recording] The chief of naval staff observed that the strategic location of the base at Ibaka ensures protection of the southeastern flank of the nation's border. Rear Adm. Akhigbe said his visit to Akwa Ibom was important, being the first since his assumption of office as chief of naval staff and because of the development project at Ibaka. He commended the state for the support given to the Navy and solicited for continued cooperation in the establishment of naval units.

The state administrator, Lt. Col. Yakubu Bako, restated the resolve of his administration to assist in the development of Ibaka naval base, a project the people of the state have been yearning for. Col. Bako pledged to convert any existing facilities for the establishment of a naval school in the state. The chief of naval staff also visited the paramount ruler of Oyo, Nsoro Mike Eleka, during which he commended the people of the state for the continuous support they have given the Federal Government at this trying period in the nation's history. He noted the maturity they demonstrated at the heat of the Bakassi conflict when he was serving as a flag officer commanding the Eastern Naval Command.

Mr. Obomeka, in his response, called the attention of the Federal government to the deplorable condition of the Calabar-Itro highway and appealed for a permanent solution to the problem. [end recording]

Britain Faces Controversy Over Arms Sales to Country

AB1411123994 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Nov 94

[From the "Network Africa" program, hosted by Ofeibea Quist-Arcton]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The British Government is facing yet another arms-for-aid controversy and the country involved this time is Nigeria. A British pressure group, The World Development Movement, is suggesting that the authorities here illegally linked the sale of weapons to Nigeria with financial aid. The same organization took legal action against the British authorities over a similar issue involving Malaysia and won the court case. The World Development Movement says

British aid to Nigeria increased tenfold in 1990, at about the same time as London was negotiating the sale of Army tanks to the military regime.

A British official has denied any link but the opposition Labor Party is pressing for more information about the allegations. Ben Jackson is the campaign coordinator for The World Development Movement. In the network studio, I asked him what evidence they had for their claim that Britain was illegally selling military hardware to Nigeria.

[Begin recording] [Jackson] Well, the particular concern we have most recently is for the sale of Vickers tanks to Nigeria—a deal signed in 1990—but deliveries that have continued on and continue despite the coup and to the illegal military regime now in control in Nigeria, and the fact that Britain is part of the European Union agreement to halt arms sales may not be literally breaking that embargo because this was signed previously, but it has continued to deliver tanks to Nigeria despite its professed concern about the political situation.

[Quist-Arcton] So, are you saying that the British Government is showing bad faith, so to speak, because although the agreement is pre- the latest coup, deliveries are still going ahead?

[Jackson] Yes. I think that they may be abiding by the letter of the agreement which says that there should be no new deals, with the arms deals to Nigeria. They are very much breaking the spirit by continuing the delivery of these tanks, a kind of weapon which of course could be used for internal as well as external purposes.

[Quist-Arcton] I mean, you say acting in bad faith, but in fact, I mean, governments deal with governments and money is money.

[Jackson] Well, put it this way. If it was a rather political priority, if we were talking Bosnia here, if we were talking Iraq after the Kuwait war, it's quite clear. As soon as Iraq invaded Kuwait, for example, all arms sales whether they had been previously agreed or not were halted. If there was a serious political will there, they could stop the sales going ahead.

[Quist-Arcton] Your organization, The World Development Movement, has already taken the British Government to court and you've won a case, this one involving Malaysia and its (Purgar Darn). Are you going to take Britain to court over Nigeria?

[Jackson] Well, the case of the aid norms deal with Malaysia had particular reasons that we could take challenges under British law. I think it would certainly be premature to say that we will be challenging another legal case, but without doubt we will be continuing and stepping up our campaign against direct and indirect subsidies from the British taxpayer for arms sales to countries where there are problems of human rights, where they are in regions of tension.

[Quist-Arcton] So you have other concerns other than arms aid or aid front?

[Jackson] Yes, I think the use of aid as a sweetener in these arms deals is part of a much wider pattern. What we saw over the 80's was that finance has become that crucial factor in winning arms deals and the British government has realized this, and they have used a range of instruments including not only aid but also loan guarantees in which the British Government agrees to pay back arms sellers and banks if the government at the end of the day doesn't pay up. So there are all these financial supports for arms exports and aid is one of those panoply of supports and again very few people realize how money is being used in that way and it's interesting to note that very few other industries seem to get this sort of red carpet treatment from the British Government.

[Quist-Arcton] What response have you had from the British authorities? I mean toward development movement. Ever since you have approached the government has there been any response?

[Johnson] British Government does say that they take human rights into account on problems of conflict but our problem is that when it comes to specifics, when you look at particular cases, they are very loath to act, and of course there is always the other excuse which is, well, if Britain doesn't do it another country will do it, which of course this is why the whole trade goes on. We think Britain should not be the worse offender but should be setting a pace in international controls on the arms trade. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

Rebels Begin Launching Attacks in North Near Guinea

AB0911163094 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 9 Nov 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The rebels who have been causing mayhem in Sierra Leone for the past three years have now turned their attentions to the extreme north of the country. Early this week, Kabala, a town near the border with Guinea, became the focus for their attention. Up until seven months ago, rebel activity was largely confined to the southeast of Sierra Leone, but the onslaught on Kabala is doubly worrying because the authorities thought they had avoided trouble in the region by enlisting the help of the Tamaboro Squad, people with supernatural spiritual powers. Lansanna Fofana reports from Freetown.

[Begin Fofana recording] According to my information, the rebels, whose exact number was unknown, launched the attack in the evening of Monday [7 November] and shattered the relative peace that held this fairly remote

town together. No exact casualty figures have emerged yet, but I understand a few civilians, including a rural project worker, were killed by the bandits. The pandemonium also caused injuries among panic-stricken civilians, most of whom fled to nearby towns and villages for safety. At least three civilians who sustained serious injuries in the attack were conveyed to Makeni, where they are believed to be receiving treatment in the hospital.

Information trickling from Kabala is scanty, mainly because the communication system there is very poor. There are no working telephones, in fact, there is no modern form of communication in Kabala. However, I managed to speak to one or two survivors of the attack on the telephone line to Makeni, which is the nearest biggest town to Kabala. They told me a commercial bank, the police station, and a few residential homes were bombed down by the marauders. Not actually being able to hold the ground, the bandits resorted to looting of civilian property and other forms of vandalism. The attack on Kabala was short-lived because by nightfall the same day, the bandits, I understand, had been chased out by troops loyal to the government. The town itself is now under the control of government forces, and I was told a few civilians are still living there. Kabala now becomes one of several northern towns and villages to have recently come under the bloody spotlight of the rebel menace.

Meanwhile, shock waves of the Kabala attack have hit other northern towns and villages where civilian populations are in a desperate state of panic. [end recording]

Twelve Soldiers Executed for Murder, Armed Robbery

*AB1211162394 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT
12 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, 12 Nov (AFP)—The authorities in the West African country of Sierra Leone on Saturday [12 November] executed twelve soldiers sentenced to death in 1992 for murder and armed robbery, an AFP correspondent reported. Eleven of the convicts were hanged and one was executed by a firing squad between 0100 GMT and 12H00 GMT at Freetown's Padembe Road prison, authorities said.

One of the dead men was 77-year-old adjutant, Amara Conteh. Ten were ordinary soldiers and one was a lance-corporal. Conteh had been found guilty of cooperating with the rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF), which has spearheaded an armed rebellion in east Sierra Leone for more than three years, as well as involvement in murders. The Defence Ministry said earlier this year it had "declared war on lack of discipline, delinquency and desertions" from the Army.

Dozens of people looked on when the bodies were taken from the prison to a cemetery on the outskirts of the capital.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

18 Nov 94

